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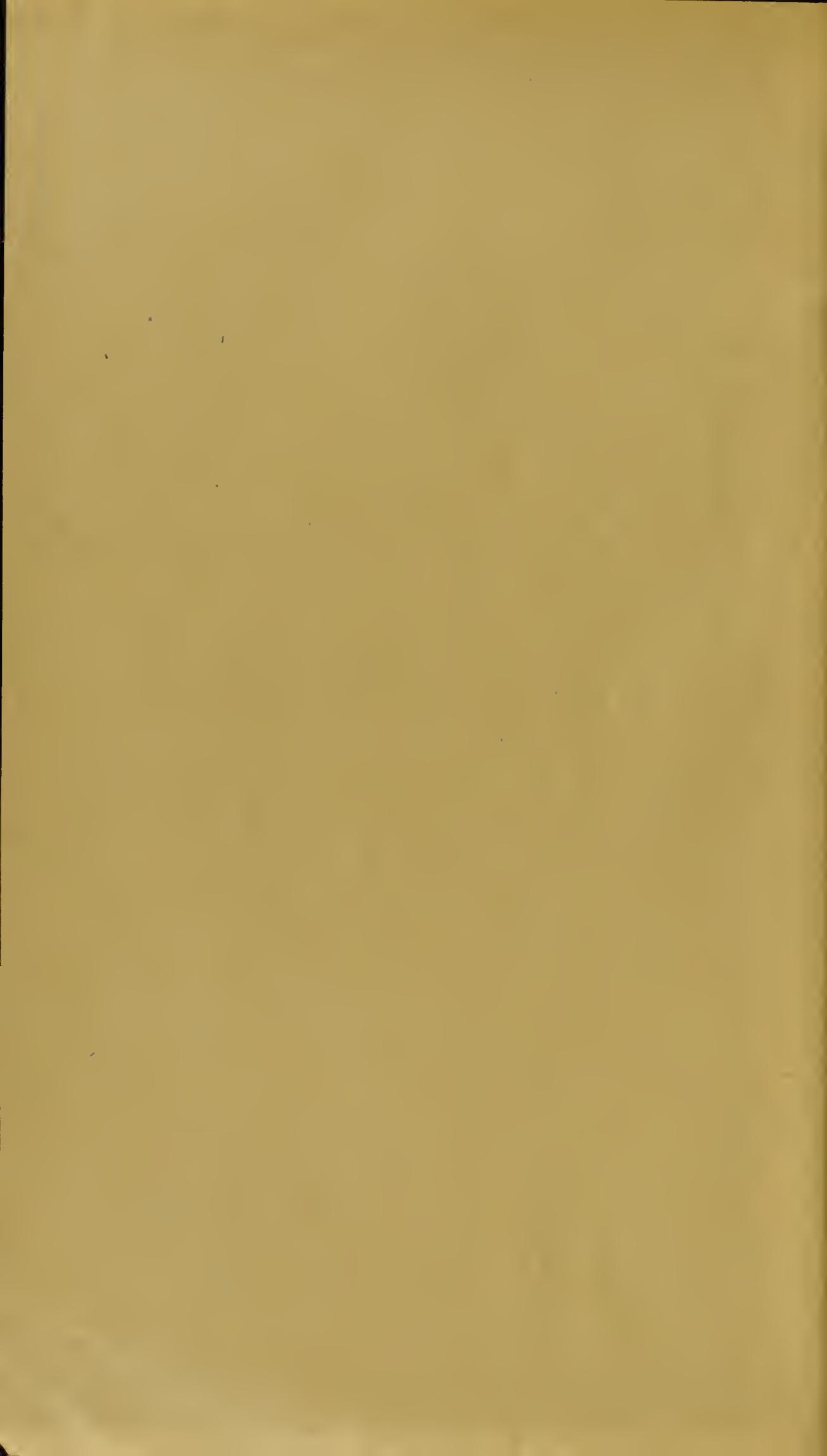


ANNUAL REPORT of the Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

1963

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A;
Medical Officer of Health



Borough of Brighouse

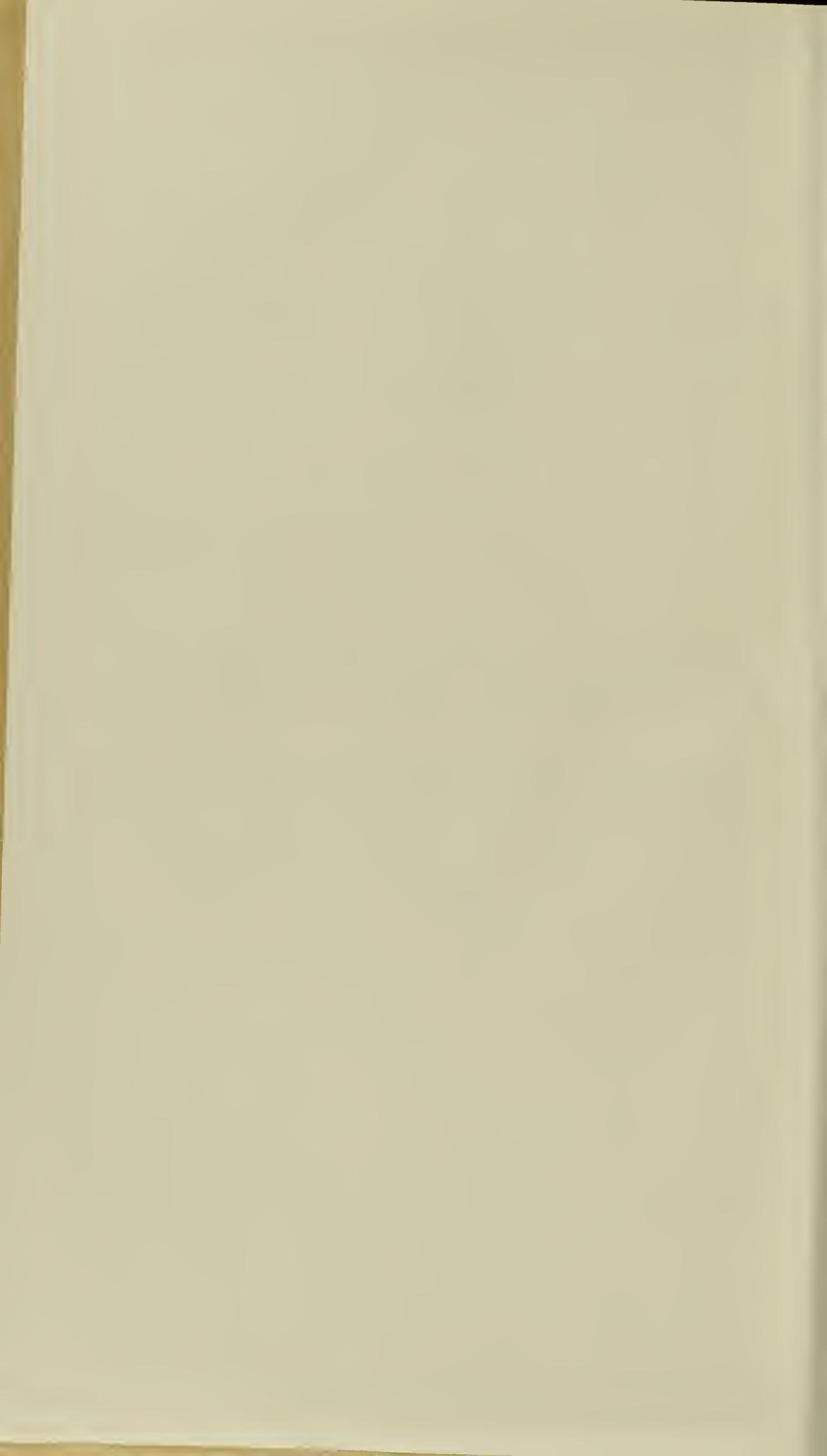


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Public Health Services**

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Medical Officer of Health**



Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1963)

His Worship the Mayor :
Councillor L. HULME, J.P.

Chairman :
Councillor S. WILLIAMS,

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C.

Ald. E. R. HINCHLIFFE,, O.B.E.	Coun. D. GOODGER
Coun. A. BIRKETT	,, Mrs. E. HIONS
,, R. BROWN	Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL,
,, S. FIRTH	C.C.
,, J. FORD	,, A. S. WOMERSLEY
,, W. FURNESS	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship The Mayor : Councillor L. HULME, J.P.

Councillor S. WILLIAMS (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C. (Vice-Chairman)

Coun. A. BIRKETT	Miss M. BOTTOMLEY
,, S. FIRTH	Mrs. E. EDWARDS
,, Mrs. E. HIONS	,, E. R. HINCHLIFFE
,, Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL	,, C. PETTY
,, A. S. WOMERSLEY	,, M. PICKARD
The Mayoress :	,, W. SYKES
Mrs. L. HULME	,, S. WILLIAMS

Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Mill House, Huddersfield Rd., Brighouse. Telephone : Brighouse 796.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

Miss M. P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council :

D. B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon :

**J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeons :

**S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin), D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist :

**C. F. HERRIDGE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Dental Officer :

W. A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer :

W. JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Final, Royal Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. E. BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M., Inst. P.C.
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health
Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
Section II (Food Inspections) of the Sanitary Inspectors
Association's Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

S. L. RATHMELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.
Smoke Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas :

R. L. WOOD (terminated January, 1963).
J. OLDROYD (commenced December, 1963).

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Miss C. J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors :

Miss D. BARNES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Miss N. HUNT, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
(commenced August, 1963).
Miss M. LATIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.
Miss E. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Assistant Health Visitors :

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
*Mrs. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced January, 1963).
*Miss E. MALLINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A.
*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*Mrs. J. SHELLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives :

Miss K. LAYCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Queen's Nurse.
(commenced January 1963).
Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss K. M. McCORMICK, S.C.M.

Home Nurses :

Mrs. P. EASTWOOD, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.
(commenced May, 1963).

Mrs. B. HOPSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Queen's Nurse.
(terminated February, 1963).

Mrs. A. M. RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. F. SYKES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. M. B. WALTER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officers :

S. PARKINSON, (Senior).

R. O'KANE, R.M.N.

*A. LEE, R.M.N., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.R. San. I.

Speech Therapist :

*Miss P. M. HARVEY.

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery :

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.

Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.

These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certified Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk :

G. O. RICHARDSON.

Clerks :

*Miss J. R. BLEZARD.

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL.

Miss M. EVERE.

*Mrs. E. FILBY.

*Mrs. E. HIRST.

*Miss I. HOLMES.

Mrs. G. HURLEY.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON.

Miss M. C. MILNES.

*Mrs. M. SMITH.

Miss J. S. TAYLOR.

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Mr. B. BLACKBURN (terminated August, 1963).

Mr. F. CLAYTON.

Mr. R. I. MARSDEN.

Miss B. L. MITCHELL.

Mr. B. R. SWAINE (commenced September, 1963).

Miss E. WHITAKER, (commenced September, 1963).

Divisional Depot Superintendant, County Ambulance Service :

W. ANDERSON.

* Part time.

** Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1963.

I have again included details of my work in the Brighouse Borough as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council to give a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

Since the formation of the present Borough by the amalgamation of the surrounding districts in 1937 the population has remained very much the same and never rose much above 30,000 until 1962, when we attained a population of over 31,000. The Registrar General's estimate for the mid-year 1963 population shows a figure of 31,540. As the number of cars increases, and as the Midlands and South East become more and more overcrowded than is comfortable, perhaps people will begin to see that living in the North presents certain advantages. Certainly in this area there has been full employment throughout the year and very little real poverty exists, except in some pensioners who are too proud to ask for any supplement to their basic National Health pensions. The gradual utilisation of the space available at the Industrial site has been gratifying, and there is no doubt that this development will help to make certain that full employment exists in this town.

Full employment brings with it the opportunities for overtime and, as the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange reminds us, overtime and weekend working have become a regular feature in this area. Perhaps the relative prosperity of the workers stresses the relative poverty of some of the pensioners and I hope that more attention will be given to the possibility of part-time employment of the older men in less exacting jobs. Although retirement is often looked forward to with great and pleasureable anticipation in the 40's, when it actually arrives, it leaves far too many people missing their workmates and feeling cut off from the main stream of life.

There is nothing very noteworthy in the rest of the vital statistics. Our birth rate has increased to 17.5 but is still lower than that of the country as a whole, the number of births exceeding the deaths by 100, so that there was a natural increase in population of 100, but the death rate again showed a rise, and the adjusted death rate is 14.4 per thousand of the population, as compared with 12.2 for the country as a whole.

Although the birth rate increased, only ten children under one year of age died, the same figure as last year. Eight of the ten children died within a week of birth. All the infant deaths were institutional. One of the only two older children who died ^{dej} on holiday at the age of six months of an infection contracted while on holiday. Our infant death rate is again lower than that of the West Riding Administrative County and of the country as a whole, and although the figures are small and not of statistical importance, the persistently low infant death rate is a

source of satisfaction. The peri-natal mortality rate, which is the rate of still births and deaths under one week combined, is still higher than we should like. This gives an indication of the deaths occurring before birth or within a week of birth, and is largely attributable to conditions associated with pregnancy and parturition. It is in this direction that improvement can still be made.

This year, we had a great deal of Chickenpox, a disease notifiable in this town. It was more severe than usual, and over 650 cases were notified but only one case had to be admitted to hospital. Beyond the usual biennial outbreak of Measles, there was no other epidemic of infectious disease, and of the fifteen cases of Scarlet Fever, none had to be admitted to hospital. There is some prospect now of immunisation against Measles. Up to the present time, Measles has been an almost inevitable infection of childhood and although the respiratory complications have been cut down by antibiotics, it is perhaps our greatest remaining epidemiological problem, so that active immunisation against this disease would be a real step forward. The success of the apparent elimination of Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria must not prevent us making every effort to maintain a high rate of immunisation against these diseases, for although other factors have no doubt played their part, the correlation between the successful immunisation against these diseases and the disappearance of these diseases is convincing.

Last year, I referred to the happy prospect of a new Child Welfare Centre and indicated that we had inspected very many sites and situations for this Centre. Our difficulties were increased by delay in formulation of plans for the development of the town centre. Obviously, town centre development depended on the siting of the new trunk roads through the town, and although much thought was given to town centre development, firm plans were necessarily held up by the siting of these roads. Finally, a site in Police Street was agreed upon. This site has the merit of being reasonably near to the town centre, although it will not be as near to the bus station as we would have wished. It was also the nearest site to the centre of the town which was available to us. It has disadvantages. We should have liked a much larger site.

There appears to be no doubt that there is a need for very close contact between the domiciliary nursing staffs of the local Health Authority and the family doctors. With a sufficiently large site, it may have been possible to arrange for the family doctors all to be accommodated at our central clinic premises. Most of the doctors, however, have already spent considerable amounts on improvements to their own surgery premises, and although the climate of opinion is towards the working together of Local Authority and Executive Council Services in one well-equipped building, this will be manifestly impossible in the new Centre at present envisaged in Police Street. Before the plans were finally agreed, the family doctors were taken into consultation and possible development on these lines discussed. It did appear that in this area, where doctors have provided themselves satisfactory surgery buildings, it would be impracticable at the present time to make extensive provision on these lines, and it might well be that it will be

possible for our Centre to be extended, or a new one built, before such a project can be carried out. It was felt by the majority that if arrangements were made for general practitioners to use accommodation in the new Clinic, this must be acceptable to all and should not be limited to one or two practices.

For over twenty years, a new central clinic has been necessary at Brighouse, and work on this Clinic has still not started. It would appear now that this Clinic will not be completed in 1964, and that we shall be fortunate if we have it established even in 1965. The doctors all agreed that nothing should be done which would delay the building of this clinic in what is apparently the only possible site available to us. One good feature of the delay is that we know now that adequate parking space must be provided. Not only nurses and doctors arrive in cars at clinics but mothers and babies are also transported, and this practice will grow. It is perhaps appropriate that the new Clinic will rise on the ground provided by the removal of old, worn-out buildings which have long out-lived their usefulness.

Meanwhile, it was agreed that we would all do everything we could to foster the closest possible relationship between the family doctor and the nursing services. Already, the Midwives and the Home Nurses work very closely with the Family Doctors. We did consider whether it might be possible to allocate individual midwives and individual home nurses to practices, or groups of practices, but it was generally agreed that the difficulties in doing this satisfactorily would outweigh the advantages. Practices in this town are widely scattered and with the off-duty of the nursing staff, it would be by no means certain that the nurse attached to the practice would mainly be responsible for the work of the practice. The co-operation cards used by the midwives, and completed at ante-natal clinics and by family doctors, are now being used very widely and are of great benefit. In this way, the relief midwife and the family doctor are acquainted with all the history of the patient when the patient comes to be delivered. The Home Nurses are already in regular touch with individual family doctors about their own patients, and all the doctors agree that the relationship with them is very satisfactory.

The position of the health visitors is rather different. Unless a case needs urgent visiting they are able to work regular hours so that they can pay regular visits to the family doctor and can usually retain their own patients. It was agreed that the attachment of health visitors to practices should be of great benefit, for as a specialist in social medicine, the health visitor can often give very useful information to a family doctor. Working as a unit together, the summation of the efforts of the family doctors and the health visitors towards the benefit of their patients should be greater than their individual efforts could possibly be, and plans were in hand at the end of this year for such attachments to come into effect. There will be difficulties but I believe that this will be a real step forward and that difficulties will be overcome as the scheme develops.

The position at Southowram is rather different from any other part of the Borough. Three practices have branch surgeries at South-

owram and no doctor is resident there. Although one of our practices of Brighouse Doctors has its own premises in Southowram, and the use of our clinic will present less advantages to this practice, the other two practices of Halifax Doctors have no such premises and the provision of a satisfactory central point in Southowram appears to have great advantages. It was agreed that a new clinic would be provided where we would have a branch surgery for the doctors of Southowram and a nurse's residence. This Clinic should serve as a central point for all the domiciliary services of Southowram, and should enable the Health Visitors to have regular meetings with the doctors concerned. The new premises are being situated on the housing estate and we are promised that their erection will take place in 1964. We hope that, shortly afterwards, a similar building will be provided at Hipperholme. Here the doctors all have their own surgeries within reasonable reach of their Hipperholme patients, and it is improbable that it will be practicable for this Clinic to be used by both general practitioners as well as the local Health Authority but we hope that the chiropody service will be provided there, and the provision of a new housing estate and warden's service nearby should make it possible for the old people to have easy access to our clinic. There is a good deal to be said for the older residents to have their own place in the clinic services. Not only do they need the services of the chiropodists but they often need help, comfort and advice. Great strides have been made in recent years with the old people. In 1962, we had a new Old People's Home. In 1964, we hope to have a new warden's scheme, and the day is perhaps not far distant, when we shall be able to inaugurate a warden's scheme for privately-owned houses.

This year, 1963, saw the planning of a luncheon club. A luncheon club is to be established at the excellent Rest Centre of the Old People's Welfare Committee. Unfortunately, although the cost of the meals is subsidised, the cost of transport has meant that the Rest Centre is very largely used only by the people who live in or near the town. The Rest Centre is a most attractive place — much thought went on its preparation — and the ready help of the ladies of the town is much appreciated, but the cost of bus fares from outlying parts of the area curtails its use by the older residents living outside the town. Perhaps the day will come when it is possible for old people's transport by bus to be made a more economic possibility for them. I even dare to believe that free transport by bus for old people will eventually be accepted. Anything encouraging old people to be more ambulant is, I believe, of value.

Meanwhile, we obviously need more luncheon clubs. A luncheon club does allow ambulant old people to meet their friends and have at least one satisfactory, properly balanced meal a week. I am sure that this and the Rest Centre helps to keep old people ambulant, for the effort of going out requires an object in view, particularly when friends become gradually fewer and fewer and the effort of making a journey becomes more and more difficult. The Old People's Home at Thornhill Grange is obviously a very good centre for a luncheon club, and plans for this are now being considered. Another possible

site is the community room at Laburnam Grove, and we hope that at Hipperholme, too, it will be possible to arrange such a club.

As these schemes go under way, the need for the enlargement of the 'meals on wheels' scheme should become less apparent. This is fortunate, for we are already making heavy demands on the wonderful services provided by the canteen staff of a local firm, and the fine team of women who give their services so willingly.

Once again, the main general health education work has been on the two perhaps most important aspects of Home Safety and Smoking. One aspect of health education that is not being successful is that of getting over to young people the dangers of smoking. With more money to spend and with the example of many respected adults who are known to be good citizens before them, and with a threat to life thirty or forty years ahead, propaganda in this field is most difficult. This year, we had nineteen deaths from malignant disease of the lungs and bronchus, eighteen in men and one in a woman. Before the deaths occurred, the patients would have much suffering. This problem of addiction is one of this age, and perhaps the strongest addictions with young people are to smoking and speed. Excellent work is being done by the Road Safety Committee and I am confident that their training in the schools prevents a lot of accidents on the roads. I have not the same confidence that our puny propaganda is bearing the same fruit in discouraging the commencement of the smoking habit in young persons. One cannot escape the feeling that the revenue obtained from tobacco, both by the Inland Revenue and by the Customs and Excise, has some enervating effect on Governmental enthusiasm.

We were sorry to see the "beatnik" trend among some of the younger adults, and I very much prefer the slogan that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," rather than "Where there's muck, there's money". Young people are creatures of fashion, just as all of us are, and it is not surprising with the large amount of emphasis on sex and the number of paperbacks with lurid covers and pornographic intent on sale in the shops, that there has possibly been some increase in immorality. Sexual intercourse before marriage always took place and always will, but of recent years there has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, and a great deal of discussion on the subject. With the general rise in the birth rate, such an increase is, of course, inevitable, but the rise has been higher than a proportionate one and more marriages are taking place than used to be the case. There are signs, however, that this trend has been halted, and nobody would wish us to go back to the rigid frustrations and repressions which flourished in Victorian times.

Many young people have a high sense of duty and are the biggest critics of the young delinquent. Sex talks should be begun in the home, and I think that the efforts of well-meaning amateur psychologists are often misplaced. A few elementary facts are useful but the presentation in a completely serious and unemotional atmosphere is not always easy. This is indeed important, for a semi-hysterical snigger at some point can have a most unfortunate effect, and the facts about

sex should be presented by parents as man to man or woman to woman. It is surprising how many important communications which are parental responsibilities are left to others.

We are still concerned with the parents who have less than the average sense of responsibility, the progenitors of problem families. The County Council's scheme for the guaranteeing of rents in specially selected cases has continued and has shared with the local Council the cost of keeping families in houses from which they would be evicted if those houses had been privately owned. Our work among problem families has resulted in families being kept together which otherwise would have necessarily broken up. Most generous-hearted people would agree that the worst of homes is usually better than the best of children's homes but we are concerned perhaps more than anything else in dealing with these families that the girls in the family do not themselves receive sufficient negative education as to qualify them for the role of mother of a future problem family. Ours is a preventive service and it is sad indeed that the main source of education of these girls in household management and care of children is in their homes. I have long considered that there is considerable scope in the secondary modern school for the improved teaching of household management and cookery, using more primitive apparatus. Some of these girls, and they are often members of large families, brought up in an atmosphere of amorality and dirt, have little chance of improvement, and it is sad to see their gradual change from pleasant children into hardened female adults who resent any kind of authority. Perhaps more work could be done in youth clubs by example and by precept to help the graduation of children of problem families towards full citizenship and an appreciation not only of the arts but of the graces of life.

More good work was done this year on the inspection of food premises, and, generally speaking, these premises were satisfactory. With the increasing amount of milk sampling, several samples of milk were found to be infected by Brucellus Abortus. Although most of our milk is pasteurised or sterilised, Tuberculin tested milk is still sold raw, and several samples were found to have this organism when cultured. The farmers were co-operative and it was never necessary to take formal action. All the milk was sent for heat treatment until the offending cow had been isolated and removed from the herd. I believe it is important for parents of young children to realise that although Tuberculin-tested milk is expensive, the only safe milk is milk which has been heat treated. Unfortunately, parents often believe that the dearest is the best and safest. This is not so, and until Governmental steps have been taken to eliminate this organism from raw milk, heat-treated milk is the only really safe milk.

It is regrettable to have to report that the Council completed no houses at all in 1963. This is indeed a black year for housing in Brighouse, and the lack of progress made was most discouraging. People continued to improve their own houses, and 96 improvements were completed. In addition, 225 houses were erected by private enterprise but no progress was made in the provision of houses for

people who could not afford to build their own. It is understood that as people get more prosperous, so more wish to own their own houses, but there will always be people who cannot afford to do so and we should not forget that we have in this area 2,500 houses which are either in the back-to-back or single-back category, and cannot be considered to be satisfactory, or ~~usable~~ to be made satisfactory for modern needs. It is important to remember, too, that the bulge in the birth rate which occurred after the War has been followed by a second bulge, and that housing programmes will have to be revised upwards in consequence. We are glad to see that in the new warden's scheme, provision has been made for single persons flats, for it is for single persons that the warden's scheme is particularly appropriate, and it is understandable that in this area, where there is such a great need of new housing provision, the Housing Committee are reluctant to let bungalows to single people.

The programme envisaged for 1964 is much more promising and is listed on page 40 of this report. It is unfortunate that, nowadays, building labour is in such short supply and plans have to be made for housing so far in advance. We must not forget that the widows of the first Great War are now reaching old age and that the need for more accommodation for single people will continue to grow.

I feel bound to state again what I believe to be very true that the greatest single measure that a Council can perform for its townspeople, and particularly for the less fortunate ones, is the provision of a satisfactory home in which to live.

There was some necessary slowing down in our programme for the establishment of smoke control areas, due to the impending shortage of soft coke and the necessity for appliances to be installed in new smoke control areas to burn hard coke. I am glad to say that this Council have decided that their policy in the establishment of smoke control areas must continue. There is a visible difference in the areas already established and any progressive Public Health Department must look forward to the day when clean air is as much a commonplace as clean water.

We cannot be sure that there will always be supplies of hard coke but research work going on at present should ensure that in the foreseeable future there will be sufficient supplies of smokeless solid fuel. The large growth in domestic premises will obviously continue. There is no reason to expect that the trend towards younger marriages will be halted nor that young people will be content to share a house with their parents. Very soon, we shall have completed twenty-five years after the commencement of the last Great War, the same period that elapsed from the commencement of the First Great and the Second Great War. It is not surprising that at the end of this period of time, there is greater affluence among the working people of the populations of the established countries and that more thought is being given to helping the young and the old who are not of working age, and the countries who have not yet become firmly established. There appears now to be good ground for hope that a further long period of peace

lies ahead and that we shall not again be faced with the dissipation of resources on futile tests of the strength of nations. It would seem to be inevitable that it will be possible for ordinary people to attain a standard of living when all ordinary wants can be satisfied.

Unfortunately, this will bring in its train many inconveniences and possibly some dangers. An increase in the number of cars can obviously be expected, and much serious thought will have to be given to the pollution of the atmosphere by vehicles. In pace with the reduction in domestic smoke in this area, the industrialists have made notable progress in the elimination of smoke from industrial premises but much remains to be done in the elimination of the pollution arising from vehicles. We must look forward eagerly to governmental steps in this direction.

While we await eagerly the building of our new comprehensive clinic and the first post-war secondary modern school in the Borough, the need for our new Training Centre is also apparent. Last year, I indicated that we hoped that in 1964 we could expect this new Centre. Unfortunately, the site selected proved not to be large enough for the requirements we now look for, and most of the year was spent in trying to find an alternative site which would fulfil all our requirements. It is obvious now that this new Centre will not be completed before 1966, and meanwhile its need becomes more and more apparent.

We have heard a good deal lately about the comprehensive school in which all children of normal ability are given training best suited to them. It is just as important that we have a comprehensive Training Centre where educationally subnormal adults can be provided with training for work which they are able to carry out. The satisfaction of carrying out work which will be useful to the community is not confined to the average, and slightly below average, younger adult, and all our male educationally subnormal adult children who are not able to benefit within the educational system are now placed in training centres in a neighbouring County Borough. Meanwhile, the adult/female children who are similarly unemployable continue to attend the Junior Training Centre and form an increasingly large proportion of this Centre's population. The work of Miss Taylor and her staff in keeping these girls employed in interesting occupations is very rewarding but the work she is doing will be greatly enhanced when our new Centre is opened.

In this new Centre we shall have a special care unit, which will afford provision for pre-school educationally subnormal children, and the subnormal child of school age, and for the subnormal adult. It is fortunate that we have a Day Nursery in this area, which, at the present time, is being used to provide for subnormal children of pre-school age who should be accommodated in a special care unit. It will be a happy day when all these groups are accommodated in one comprehensive Training Centre.

The work in the mental health field continues to grow and we are very grateful to Dr. Herridge for his work at our own Psychiatric Outpatients Clinic. As the Hospital Plan becomes implemented, it

appears to be probable that this Clinic will cease to exist and that patients will have to attend at the appropriate Hospital Outpatients Clinic. I suppose we cannot expect to have our own Clinic in a small Borough like this. The comments of Dr. Herridge on this Clinic, however, show its value.

"The Brighouse Psychiatric Clinic is run by Storthes Hall Hospital every Monday on local authority premises at the School Clinic. This rather unusual arrangement is a valuable one, since it allows the closest co-operation between the Mental Welfare Service, which is based at this Clinic, and the Consultant Psychiatrist who runs the Clinic.

"The purpose of the Clinic is twofold. The first is that local General Practitioners can refer patients who seek their advice about psychiatric illness for a specialist opinion. There is no waiting list, and it is often possible to avoid, by prompt action, a crisis which would otherwise require inpatient treatment. Patients remain under the care of their own doctors whilst attending the Clinic, and a valuable liaison has been built up in this way between General Practitioners, Psychiatrist and the Mental Welfare Service.

"The second function is to follow up and supervise patients from the Brighouse area who have been inpatients in Psychiatric hospitals. This augments the already excellent community care services provided by the Mental Welfare Officer, and again prevents a number of avoidable readmissions. With the increasing modern emphasis on community rather than institutional care this function is a vital and increasing one.

"Finally a number of people who appear before the Courts charged with various offences are referred by Probation Officers to the Clinic. Here community treatment under a Probation Order is often preferable to formal punishment, and psychiatric reports are frequently sent to the Magistrates' Court from the Clinic. Since the majority of these offenders are young people, it is gratifying to observe that the Courts usually act on the recommendation made."

In addition to young people referred to this Clinic from the Courts, Dr. Herridge has seen a number of male adults from the schools who showed signs of maladjustment and who did not readily fit into the pattern of the Child Guidance Clinic. We shall be very sorry if the Regional Hospital Board decide that they are no longer able to allow this Clinic to continue.

With the filling of the vacancies in the staffs of our neighbours, our Mental Welfare Officers have been able to spend much more time in the Borough, and as they have now become established in the area, have been able to do extremely useful work. It would appear that the rising affluence of the community, earlier development of children, and increasing freedom of young people will not lead to reduction in mental illness. I believe that this illness now is being treated on much more rational and, indeed, humane lines, but earlier treatment and earlier discharge from hospital does bring with it an increasing amount of work for the Mental Health staff, which may well have to be

increased in the future. Meanwhile, I am happy to report that the Mental Health Service is now playing a fuller part in the work of this department.

Increased legislation has brought with it a correspondingly large increase in the work of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff. It is fortunate that his staff, too, has remained stable this year and they have coped with their increased duties with their usual ability.

I am grateful to the Chief Officers of the Council, and particularly for the help given to us by the Town Clerk's Department. The encouragement of you, Mr. Chairman, and of the Members of the Public Health Committee does make our work not only possible but pleasant.

I have the honour to be, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1964.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1963

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population : Census 1961, 30,804 : 1963 (est.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,540
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,890
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.51
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.65
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£788,804
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,150

The employment position in this area is very good indeed.

In many cases, extensions of premises have been made to cope with expansion in trade. Overtime and weekend work are a regular feature, particularly in the Engineering Industry.

The unemployed figures in relation to the insured population is 1%, the Regional figure is 1.6% and the National figure is 2%. There is a demand for skilled workers which is unable to be met. Also in the building trade there is a shortage of experienced labourers.

The placing of Registered Disabled Persons also shows an upward trend which is very gratifying. Employers in this area are very co-operative and helpful when special approach is made to them on behalf of Disabled Persons.

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange for this information.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births —		M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	264	254 518
Illegitimate	...	...	18	17 35
Total	...	...	282	271 553

Live Birth Rate : 17.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
 Adjusted Birth Rate : 19.1 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
 Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 6.3.

Still Births —		M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	4	4 8
Illegitimate	...	...	—	1 1
Total	...	...	4	5 9

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 16.0.

Total Live and Still Births —		M.	F.	Totals
		286	276	562

Deaths —		M.	F.	Totals
		241	212	453

Crude Death Rate : 14.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
 Adjusted Death Rate : 14.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths —		M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	6	2 8
Illegitimate	...	...	—	2 2
Total	...	...	6	4 10

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total :	18.1
" " "	— legitimate : 15.4
" " "	— illegitimate : 28.6

Neo-Natal „ „ „ (First four weeks) :	14.5
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Early Neo-Natal „ „ „ (Under one week) :	14.5
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Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births : (Still births and deaths under one week combined)	30.2
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) :	

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births
Nil	Nil

TABLE I
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1963 FOR THE
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

		Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Brighouse
Crude Birth	... ...	17.9	18.8	18.2	18.2	17.5
Adjusted Birth	... ...	18.4	18.2	18.3	—	19.1
Crude Death	... ...	12.7	10.2	12.0	12.2	14.4
Adjusted Death	... ...	13.6	12.5	13.3	—	14.4
Tuberculosis —						
Respiratory	... ...	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.13
Other	... ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
All Forms	... ...	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.16
Cancer	... ... ...	2.04	1.70	1.94	2.18	1.87
Vascular Lesions of						
the Nervous System	... ...	2.02	1.43	1.85	*	2.31
Heart and Circulatory						
Diseases	... ...	4.80	3.86	4.53	*	5.77
Respiratory Diseases	... ...	1.72	1.19	1.57	*	1.93
Maternal Mortality	... ...	0.50	0.32	0.45	0.28	—
Infant Mortality	... ...	22.8	23.2	23.0	20.9	18.1
Neo-natal Mortality	... ...	15.2	14.5	15.0	14.2	14.5
Stillbirth	... ...	19.2	17.4	18.7	17.3	16.0

* Figures not available

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births
The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths
The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1963

Causes of Death	1963		
	M.	All Ages	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ...	4	—	4
2. Tuberculosis—other ...	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	7	4	11
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	18	1	19
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ...	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	15	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukæmia ...	—	1	1
16. Diabetes ...	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	33	40	73
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	57	44	101
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease ...	27	33	60
21. Other circulatory disease ...	7	11	18
22. Influenza ...	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia ...	13	11	24
24. Bronchitis ...	24	7	31
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	12	24	36
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	2	5
34. All other accidents ...	8	3	11
35. Suicide ...	4	2	6
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	241	212	453

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. His estimate is 31,540, as compared with 31,260 in 1962. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 280. There were 553 live births and 453 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in population of 100.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 17.5 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 16.9 for 1962. To compare the birth rate, with any degree of accuracy, with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.09, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 19.1. This is 0.9 above the rate for England and Wales, and 0.8 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 35 illegitimate births, representing 6.3% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were nine stillbirths, one of which was illegitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.0 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 18.7 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 17.3 for England and Wales, and 25.8 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 14.4 per 1,000 of the population. This figure is also our adjusted death rate, for the comparability factor in respect of deaths this year is 1.0. Our death rate compares with the rate of 12.2 for England and Wales, and 13.3 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were—in order of frequency:

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—182
(compared with 166 in 1962).
2. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System—73
(compared with 61 in 1962).
3. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—61
(compared with 55 in 1962).
4. Cancer—58 (compared with 75 in 1962).

Infant Deaths

Ten children (six males and four females) under one year of age died during the year. There were two deaths among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 18.1. This rate is below that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 23.0, and below that of the country as a whole, which is 20.9.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets :—

- 6 (3) under twenty-four hours (2 males, 4 females).
- 2 (2) between one day and seven days (males).
- (1) between one week and one month.
- (2) between one month and three months.
- 2 (2) between three months and nine months (males).

Eight of the ten deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 14.5 as compared with 15.0 for the Administrative County and 14.2 for the country as a whole.

The infant death rate among illegitimate children in this area is usually nil. This year, two of the children born illegitimately, died. As there were only 35 illegitimate births, this produces a high figure of 56% for the death rate among illegitimate children. Obviously, numbers of this kind have little statistical significance. Our infant death rate, however, has been consistently low over the years and gives some indication that there is a high standard of infant care in this area. This we believe to be true.

Particulars of the causes and age of death are given in Table 3, but some of this information requires elaboration.

Five of the eight neo-natal deaths occurred in premature babies, one of whose death was said to be due to neo-natal asphyxia. Two others died with chest infections, and the other death was due to birth injuries.

Among the children who survived one month, there were two deaths, at three months and six months respectively, one of them being due to a chest infection in a child with congenital heart disease, and the other occurring outside the district in a child who contracted Gastro-Enteritis while on holiday, and died from Sagittal Sinus Thrombosis.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN
BRIGHOUSE BOROUGH, 1963

Cause of Death	1 day and under	2- 7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1- 3 months	3- 6 months	6- 9 months	9-12 months	Total
Fulminating Bronchiolitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foetal Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sagittal Sinus Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals ...	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10

Premature Births

There were forty children born prematurely during the year. Five of these were born at home, all of whom survived one month. Thirty of the thirty-five children born in hospital survived one month.

A table is appended giving details of the premature births.

TABLE 4
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF
PREMATURE INFANTS

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 6	1	1	1	1
5 2	1	1	1	1
2 11	1	1	1	1
Totals...		5	5	5

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 6	1	1	1	1
5 5	3	3	3	3
5 4	4	4	4	4
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 2	1	1	1	1
5 0	4	4	4	4
4 13	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
4 11	1	1	1	1
4 10	1	1	1	1
4 8	1	—	—	—
4 7	2	2	2	2
4 6	1	1	1	1
4 5	1	1	1	1
4 3	2	2	2	2
4 2	1	1	1	1
4 0	1	1	1	1
3 12	1	1	1	1
3 4	1	1	1	1
3 0	1	—	—	—
2 10	1	—	—	—
2 8	1	1	—	—
1 12	1	—	—	—
Totals ...		35	31	30

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, the Borough Analysts.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append hereto particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line.

It will be seen that there was again an increase in the number of out-patients and admissions and discharges carried by ambulance. There were less accidents and less stretcher cases, and the same number of emergencies, but the sitting cases went up by over 2,000. It would seem probable that some of these sitting cases could have travelled by public bus.

Nursing in the Home

Altogether, 524 cases were visited, and 10,949 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

Although the Home Nurses made more visits this year, we were understaffed for most of the year as Mrs. Hopson ceased duty in February and Mrs. Eastwood, her successor, who commenced her duties in May, was absent on sick leave for most of the year. It says a great deal for the Home Nurses that they were cheerful under stress. I know that the General Practitioners have tried to help them wherever possible.

Home Helps

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to fourteen Home Helps working a forty-two hour week with two weeks annual holiday.

The Committee will remember that I have regularly reported that the demand for Home Helps increases year by year, as, indeed, we would expect, as the relative number of old people has increased. I fully expected that our establishment would be inadequate to meet our needs, and, indeed, had planned an application for its increase, but this year, with the equivalent of fourteen full-time Home Helps working a forty-two-hour week, we have only attained the same figure as in 1957. Since then until now, the number of hours has always exceeded this number. The reason was not lack of demand but shortage of Home Helps. With full employment once again (our area

TABLE 5
BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION
Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1963

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS													
(a) Out-Patients	1195	1135	1510	1308	1547	1216	1225	1307	1237
(b) Admissions	237	197	194	164	179	172	170	183	164
(c) Discharges	76	77	72	82	80	77	69	62	71
(d) Transfers	13	8	11	13	8	12	7	16	7
(e) Accident Patients	45	53	50	46	43	53	59	62	52
Total ...		1566	1470	1837	1613	1857	1533	1538	1637	1522	1625	1697	1594
Stretcher	296	279	321	243	227	221	224	257	212
Sitting Cases	1270	1191	1516	1370	1630	1312	1314	1380	1310
Emergency Patients	100	85	100	78	90	83	87	83	89
Miles	10468	9635	10708	9479	10781	9343	10343	10101	9843

unemployment figure is less than half the national figure), there was a great shortage of workers in all types of industry, and suitable women were just not available as Home Helps.

We were more fortunate in Elland and Queensbury and Shelf in the recruitment of Home Helps, but as we do not pay for travelling time, it was impossible to persuade women from these areas to come to Brighouse to meet our need, and we were very sorry indeed to have to be so selective in our use of Home Helps. We could not be as selective in our choice of Home Helps.

At the beginning of the year, 214 domestic cases and two maternity cases were being attended, 195 of the domestic cases being old people. During 1963, there were 89 new domestic cases, of whom 66 were old people. This compares with the figure of 96 domestic cases last year, of whom 83 were old people. Thirty-four new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 38 last year.

It was fortunate that we had this slight lessening of demand for Home Helps for maternity cases. If the present trends in employment continue, it may be necessary to make a representation to the County Council for a nucleus of full-time Home Helps, for it is understandable that women do not regularly seek work in a job which, during a slack period of employment, offers fluctuations in employment. When there is full employment and a shortage of Home Helps, they are always kept busy the whole time, for there is always this nucleus of unsatisfied demand, but when there are sufficient Home Helps to meet every need, of necessity some of these are unemployed, as demand ebbs and flows.

This problem emphasises Government difficulties in running the country on a full-time employment basis, but we are very sad indeed when old people have to do without their Home Helps, for it has meant that in order to help as many as possible, Home Helps have had to be moved from case to case, satisfying neither Home Helps nor people helped.

At the end of the year, 221 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and ninety-six of these were old people. At the end of December, 1963, we had 51 Home Helps working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1963 was 29,978. This figure compares with a figure of 38,118 for 1962.

Our Divisional establishment was 37 Home Helps working a 42-hour week. This showed an increase of two on last year's figure. Although Brighouse did not use its share of the establishment for the reasons given above, all our establishment was utilised as we were able to fulfil the demand in the rest of the Division by its full use.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Scheme has been very much appreciated, particularly by old people, since it was inaugurated in February, 1960. Altogether, 1669 Brighouse patients received 8714 treatments in 1963, and of these patients, 425 were unable to get to the clinics or chiropo-

dists' surgeries, and received treatment in their own homes. We discourage this domiciliary treatment for, generally speaking, the older people tend to stay more and more in their own homes unless they have a specific project in mind, and we believe it is better for them to make regular journeys to the chiropodist. They usually are able to return more comfortably from their journey than they embark upon it.

As will be seen from the above figures, the chiropody service is well used in Brighouse.

Of the total number of 1669 persons receiving chiropody, only 24 physically handicapped people and 2 expectant mothers received treatment; all the others were old people.

The service continued to be administered by the Nurses' Endowment Fund, the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe, Bailiff Bridge and Norwood Green Clubs, and the Old People's Welfare Committee. All these bodies were reimbursed by the County Council, but although their payments were reimbursed as speedily as possible, there is, necessarily, a time lag which places a continual financial burden on the voluntary bodies, for no sooner has one account been settled than a second one is due to be settled, and the monthly outlay so expended, although reimbursed, has become a permanent charge on the voluntary body.

The Nurses' Endowment Fund bears the brunt of this burden, and 6,000 treatments a year are carried out under their auspices, but the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe Good Companions Club had to reimburse the chiropodists for over 1,100 treatments and the Old People's Welfare Committee for almost 1,000. I think the people of Hipperholme and Lightcliffe must acknowledge the great debt they owe to this Club for carrying this quite substantial financial burden. It is our intention that the Chiropody Service shall become a direct service, administered by the County Council, whenever this is possible.

Rastrick patients now attend at the Rastrick Clinic. When the Southowram and Hipperholme miniclinics and the Brighouse Central Clinic are at last established, it should be possible for a completely direct service to be administered, and we understand already that the voluntary bodies will be willing, and, indeed, are anxious, to relinquish the service.

In the meantime, it is only proper to acknowledge the large part these various associations have played in bringing to the old people of this town our present service.

Meals on Wheels

The 'Meals on Wheels' Service has now been running eighteen months, a long enough period for us to be able to assess its value. It began by providing twenty-four meals once a week. The number has now increased to sixty. It is unfortunate that this is still only a weekly service.

TABLE 6 — CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

	Name	Situation	When	Open
Child Welfare Clinic	... Huddersfield Road	... Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	... Ogden Lane, Rastrick	... Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	... Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	... St. Annes Sunday School, Southowram	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	... Huddersfield Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
do.	... Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
do.	... St. Annes Sunday School, Southowram	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly	... Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	... Ogden Lane, Rastrick	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
* Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic	... Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Minor Ailments Clinic	... Huddersfield Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Dental Clinic	... Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	... Bonegate House, Bradford Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	... Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	... Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.	... Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.	... Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Consultant Clinics, Ear Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic Psychiatric Clinic	... Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	... Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. (by appointment)	... Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. (by appointment)	... Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. (by appointment)
Chiroprody Clinic	... Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon
Tuberculosis Dispensary	... Ogden Lane, Rastrick	... Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.	... Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.	... Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Royal Halifax Infirmary	... Royal Halifax Infirmary	... Thurs., 9 a.m. to 12 noon	... Mon. 10-7 p.m., Tues. 10-8 p.m., Wed. 10-1 p.m., Thurs. 2-6.45 p.m., Fri. 10-7 p.m.	... Sat. 9-12 noon
do.	... Huddersfield	... Males: Mon. 2-4 and 6-7 p.m., Wed. 10-11 a.m. 4.30-7 p.m., Fri. 10-12 noon and 3-4 p.m.	... Females: Mon. 4.30-6 p.m., Wed. 11-12 noon	... Fri. 2-3 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	... York Place, New North Road	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon	... Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon

* This is also carried out at the ordinary Child Welfare sessions.

The meals provided by the Works Canteen are so good that it is considered it would be impossible to provide another sixty meals on another day unless the same firm were able to provide them. This was not possible.

The Old People's Welfare Committee intend to inaugurate a small luncheon club for twenty-four people. It is hoped that it will be possible for people from this luncheon club who become non-ambulant to transfer to the 'Meals on Wheels' service, and that it may even be possible for people now receiving meals delivered to their homes, if their health improves, to be able to attend the luncheon club, so giving another person whose health has deteriorated an entry into the 'Meals on Wheels' service. We are pleased about the possibility of the luncheon club as part of the problem of old people is always loneliness. Already, the Old People's Centre has served as a very useful focus for social contact, and we believe that the luncheon club will not only have nutritional value but will help old people to get out and enjoy their meal in the company of others. We wish the scheme could be a larger one for the Old People's Centre, situated as it is in the middle of the town, is a very pleasant place indeed and could be used very much more.

It is interesting to note that of the original people receiving 'meals-on-wheels' only eight remain. All the others have had to go either into permanent care or into a welfare home, or left the district, or been transferred for other reasons, so that although only sixty people at present receive 'meals-on-wheels', the number actually served by the scheme during the eighteen months of its existence is approximately three times that number. Of course, the opening of the lovely Home at Field Lane by the Chairman of the Health Committee meant that there was a large turnover in our meals service for many people who had been awaiting this accommodation for some time were admitted.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended herewith.

Although new miniclinics at Hipperholme and Southowram and a new central clinic in Brighouse are all planned for this Division, no progress has been made on any of these projects during the year, so that there is no change in the clinics available to the public. The only modern clinic we have is the one at Rastrick, which has been well adapted from an old pre-fabricated day nursery premises.

Health Visitors

We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss N. Hunt in place of Miss Greenwood, who left us in September last year, but as Miss Hunt was not able to start until August, for the greater part of the year the Health Visiting Service was again extremely short-staffed.

It has long been our intention to try to place Health Visitors with General Practitioners. Already, the Doctors in this town work closely with Health Visitors, and I am happy to say that our two services, the Public Health Service and the Domiciliary Medical Service, have always worked well together. This is very largely due to the loyalty and co-operation of our General Practitioner colleagues. So that this co-operation may be furthered, and so that the Health Visitors can learn more about the families from their Doctors and can, in their turn, I hope, pass on useful information to the Family Doctors, as soon as we have sufficient staff to allocate Health Visitors specifically to Practices, we hope to do so. In Hospitals, the Consultants have direct day-to-day contact with Sisters and Nurses and with the Almoners Service. In some ways, the Health Visiting Service bears a resemblance to the Almoners Service which has long ceased to be a service which just assesses the family income so as to make an appropriate charge. The Health Visitor's role, like the Almoner's, is to find the family need and to help to provide appropriate help. She has the advantage of having had a nursing training, which has not only given her a knowledge of modern medicine but has taught her the limits of human relationship and how to approach the more difficult members of the community. This intangible knowledge is not easily acquired and indeed entails a long period of training and much discipline. It is small wonder that these ladies are not easily available but it is our intention to implement their attachment to Family Doctors as soon as this is possible. The Home Nurses and the Midwives already work very closely with the Family Doctors and no change in these services is contemplated at present.

It will, of course, be necessary for the Health Visitors to spend some of their time in clinics and in schools, but, generally speaking, we hope that they will work just among the patients of specific Doctors to whom they have been allocated. It is surprising how many problems are encountered and how these problems affect, in no small measure, the health of the patients. The Health Visitors are already part of the Public Health Department and are acquainted with the many social services available, and can, as part of the County Council Service, have ready access to the Children's Department and the Welfare Department, and I hope that this closer association will be a real step forward.

TABLE 7
VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1963

First visits to children under one year	...	...	...	502
Subsequent visits to children under one year	...	...	...	4,004
Visits to children one to five years	...	...	...	2,976
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	74
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,534
		Total	...	11,090

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and forty-three confinements took place at home and 192 expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. These mothers made 972 attendances.

The number of attendances divided by the number of mothers attending indicate an average attendance of five times for each case. These figures do not give an accurate indication of the total attendances made by individual mothers. Some women, particularly those with several other children, may book late in pregnancy, whilst others attend from the twelfth week, or sometimes earlier.

In our Ante-Natal Clinics, normal cases attend monthly until the thirtieth week, and thereafter at fortnightly intervals and the average attendance of a woman booking early in pregnancy is seven or eight such visits. If the woman's condition required it, these attendances would be more frequent.

In the vast majority of cases, these visits alternate with those to the booked General Practitioners. Some General Practitioners undertake all the ante-natal care of their patients but most Doctors are satisfied that the patients visit them only occasionally, realising that if there is anything untoward, they would be advised by the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics, where they see their booked Midwife. Where it is possible for the Midwife to attend a special session for ante-natal examinations at a Doctor's surgery, this is arranged. The Ante-Natal Service is an example of successful liaison between Local Authority, General Practitioner and Hospital Services.

TABLE 8
ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sessions	98	106	108	99	100	100
Total number of individual expectant mothers	194	210	250	267	263	192
Total number of attendances	866	1009	1089	1061	1065	972
Average number of patients per session	8.84	9.52	10.08	10.72	10.65	9.72

Relaxation Clinics

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below :—

TABLE 9
ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS

Ante-Natal Figures						
Number brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	112
Total individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	127
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1041
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Figures						
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	92
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	11.3

The Relaxation Clinic continued to do good work, and we had many letters from grateful mothers. Quotations from some of them do, I think, help to explain the value of this clinic:—

“I found the breathing exercises and relaxation etc. a very great help so thank you very much indeed for helping to make everything so much easier.”

“Things went as you had explained and I was truly grateful for the fact that I knew what to expect. The breathing helped quite a bit.”

“The knowledge I gained from the clinic helped me considerably in that I feared nothing and enjoyed giving birth to our baby. I was, as you know, confined at home and am now enjoying a life of ease. I hope all the other expectant mothers in the class enjoy their confinement and add my sincere thanks for all the help you give to us at the clinic.”

“I would like to thank you for giving me confidence, and for the exercises which were a great help. They helped me to relax.”

Domiciliary Midwifery

Miss Duckworth left us at the end of last year for a well-earned retirement. However, we were fortunate in obtaining Miss Laycock at the beginning of the year so that our Midwifery Service has been up to full strength.

Despite the increase in the number of confinements, more mothers were delivered in hospital, so that the demand on the Midwives was not so great as last year but 143 mothers were delivered at home.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10
WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1963

Labours Conducted : (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	143
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	983
Post-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,296

Dental Scheme

During the year, 14 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 67 cases. This last figure includes, of course, continued treatment of cases who had begun their treatment last year and other cases for whom appointments had been made.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective centres is set out in Table 11 which follows :—

TABLE 11

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics, 1963

	Brighouse	Hipperholme	Totals
	Rastrick	Southowram	
Number of sessions	51	51	197
Individual children attending ...	318	253	866
Children attending for first time ...	165	98	420
Medical Consultations	905	551	1,967
Average number of medical consultations per session ...	17.7	10.8	10.0
Attendances of children under one year	1,435	1,085	4,042
Attendances of children over one year	1,651	1,059	3,874
Total attendances	3,086	2,154	7,916
Average attendances per session ...	60.5	42.2	40.2
Highest attendance at one session	85	58	35

Voluntary Helpers

Once again, we should like to thank all the ladies who gave generously of their time to serve as voluntary helpers at the various clinics. They continue to provide a most welcome service.

Welfare Foods

During 1963, 2,835 tins of National Dried Milk, 854 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 6,953 bottles of Orange Juice and 682 packets of Vitamins A and D Tablets were issued.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment

Nine children received 133 exposures.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, 50 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below :—

Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pronation of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed Toes	...	...	...	...	...	8
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pigeon chest	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cogenital Deformity of Hip	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1963, 29 Brighouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 15 cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The average number of daily attendances has been 27, or six more than last year, so that the Nursery has been used more this year, but still remains considerably unused. With the limited hours of opening, unmarried mothers often find the time insufficient to earn a reasonable living, and during the temporary illness of the mother, fathers are not always able to bring the children for the limited hours. On the other hand, it is accepted that it should not be necessary to have a child out in the winter early in the morning, and one cannot but agree that the present policy of the County Council is reasonable. The children who are admitted, all benefit considerably from a stay in the Nursery, and I am satisfied that our Day Nursery is still doing very useful work.

We had little infectious disease during the year, the only infectious disease we had being six cases of Chickenpox.

MENTAL HEALTH

This is a Divisional report as it is not thought desirable or practical to separate this Service into Districts.

We still met staffing difficulties in the Mental Health Service. These difficulties were not applicable to this Division. Our neighbouring Division only had one Mental Welfare Officer, and during the whole of the year it was necessary to share one of our Mental Welfare Officers with this Division. The difficulties have not been so apparent this year for our Mental Welfare Officers have gradually been able to do more useful work since they got to know the area and, indeed, the Health Visitors and other staff of the Department, and so were better able to work with their colleagues. Six sessions of the Mental Welfare Officers' time was spent in clinics or in the Unit at Halifax General Hospital, and with our staff being new, a considerable amount of time has also been spent by them on courses.

Meanwhile, mental illness is time-consuming, and with more and more time being spent on mental illness, less time has been available for the subnormals. Fortunately, these were well-known to us and parents and relations have become used, over the years, to consulting us in case of any difficulty.

Outpatient Clinics

The local Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic at Brighouse continued to function during the year. Eighty-one new patients were referred and attendances during the year totalled 425. Once again, we had a change in Psychiatrists, Dr. Hughes being succeeded by Dr. Herridge. There is undoubtedly a tendency for this, the only non-hospital clinic, to be regarded as a place for the Psychiatrist last appointed at Storthes Hall Hospital. Obviously, from the Psychiatrists' point of view, it is helpful if there are beds attached to an out-patient clinic but the Doctors assure me that their patients appreciate being told to come to Brighouse, away from the hospital atmosphere, and it is easier for people who are working to attend. The Brighouse Clinic has, however, tended to become more and more confined to receiving patients from the Borough area as patients living outside the Borough often find it easier, with present bus services, to attend hospitals in the County Boroughs. From this Division, our patients attend at the following clinics :—

Monday Afternoon : ...	Brighouse Clinic Dr. Herridge. Halifax General Hospital Dr. Ropschitz
Tuesday Afternoon : ...	Halifax General Hospital Dr. Herridge
Thursday Afternoon : ...	Halifax General Hospital Dr. Ropschitz
Friday Afternoon : ...	Halifax General Hospital Dr. Herridge

All these clinics are attended by our Mental Welfare Officers who attend at the Psychiatric Unit following the clinic sessions, and also on Wednesday afternoon. This allows them to carry out the necessary social work in relation to patients in this Division who are admitted to this Unit.

Altogether, liaison with Halifax is excellent.

Unfortunately, some of our patients attend Bradford St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. It has been impossible to provide Mental Welfare Officers at these clinics, where West Riding patients are few, but the liaison with Bradford has been very good and Mental Welfare Officers at Bradford have kept us informed.

The clinics at Bradford are staffed by Dr. Milnes and Dr. Mackie and by Dr. Todd, and the clinics at Huddersfield by Dr. Hughes and Dr. Smith.

Mental Health Preventive Service

The total number of patients referred to the Service in this Division from all sources during the year was 251, the sources of these referrals being —

From general practitioners	76
From hospitals (following treatment)	22
From local education authorities	6
From police and courts	19
From other sources (relatives, other agencies)	54
From out-patient clinics	74
	—
	251

Of the total patients referred to above, 127 patients entered hospital under the following sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959 :

Admitted informally (Section 5)	87
Admitted for observation (Section 25)	8
Admitted for treatment (Section 26)	4
Admitted for emergency period of observation	28
	—
	127

In addition to the 127 patients admitted to hospital, several other patients have been admitted informally without our knowledge, as it is not the hospitals' normal practice to inform us when patients are so admitted. Sometimes we learn of them when after-care is necessary, but if no after-care is necessary, there is perhaps little point in informing us and the hospital, by so doing, might destroy some of the confidence the patient has in the confidential nature of their illness.

This makes a subsequent visit to the patient by the Mental Welfare Officer rather more difficult for the early history is not always forthcoming and from our point of view it might well be more helpful if we could know of any history of mental illness for which hospital treatment has been necessary.

Divisional Training Centre

We had some difficulties at the Junior Training Centre at the beginning of the year, due to the extremely cold weather, and during the Christmas holidays, despite every precaution being taken, there were seventeen bursts on exposed walls. For this reason, the Committee made suggestions about alterations to the heating system and undoubtedly a big improvement has been made. This was necessary for the work on the building of the new comprehensive Training Centre has not yet started.

In the Junior Training Centre we have taken all the adult girls who are not able to be placed in employment, and the four senior boys who require an adult centre are attending at Bradford Training Centre. Two children who would need a special care unit were admitted to the Day Nursery, and this arrangement worked very well. One of these children, a child with a very severe spastic defect, died during the year.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-five on the register at our Training Centre. During the year, there was one admission and one discharge, so that at the end of the year, the number on the register was still thirty-five. Thirty of the thirty-five children belong to this Division and five children, two boys and three girls, were children from our neighbouring Division 19.

One child in the Training Centre was excluded from school as being too difficult and is awaiting admission to a special school as an ineducable person. Three others have been admitted pending certification.

Although our attendance suffered in January as the bus was unable to reach some of the outside areas, this only happened on very few days. Three of the children from the Centre went on holiday to Whitby through the County Council's Scheme, and all the children had a day trip to St. Annes during the year. Other social activities included a visit to see the animals on the occasion of a visit of a circus to the town, and the usual Christmas Party.

We had no special difficulties at the Training Centre during the year, very largely due to the good relationship between children and staff. This was helped by the fact that this year we had less admissions and less discharges and the children had all become used to the Centre and to their teachers. One difficulty that is arising is due to the fact that we have nine adult females who have to occupy the same room as the older children.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under our care. The number of defectives under our care at the 31st December, 1963, was as follows :

Males under 16 years of age	...	...	...	11
Females under 16 years of age	...	...	...	8
Males over 16 years of age	...	...	...	38
Females over 16 years of age	...	...	...	29

The following are the particulars of the sixty-seven adults under our care at the end of the year :

Thirty-nine defectives (twenty-seven males and twelve females) were in regular gainful employment, nine males being employed in the textile trade, fifteen as labourers, two as farm labourers, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the

textile industry, one on shop work, one on laundry and domestic work, and one for Remploy. Four female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted in the home. One female defective is suffering from crippling defects which prevent her employment, and another seven defectives (four males and three females) did not follow any occupation. Five males over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and nine females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the nineteen children, sixteen (ten males and six females) attended the Training Centre. Two female children are being cared for at home, and one male, aged fifteen, is also being cared for at home.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,890 houses in the Borough, 11,852 are on the public water supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply received water direct to the houses. The remaining 38 houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. In the section of this report contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector, it will be seen that 30 samples out of 52 taken from the private water supplies were unsatisfactory, and the only safe way for people with private water supplies from shallow wells is for the water to be boiled. It is unlikely that any great improvement in this position will be made in the near future as most of the houses and farms not on public supply are remote from any public water main or service. Some of these houses, however, have been included in our slum clearance programme as unfit and this should reduce their number. Examinations for plumbosolvency were satisfactory.

I am informed by the Water Engineer that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1963 :—

Extensions of main :—

Sefton Avenue, Hove Edge	...	...	...	35 houses serviced
Catherine Slack, Hove Edge	...	...	4	.. ..
Bracken Road, Brighouse	...	...	4	.. ..
Wood View Grove, Brighouse	...	...	29	.. ..
Maryville Avenue, Hove Edge	...	...	16	.. ..
Long Fallas Crescent, Brighouse	...	...	6	.. ..
Armitage Avenue, Brighouse	...	...	22	.. ..
Rustic Avenue, Southowram	...	...	13	.. ..
Cain Lane site, Southowram	...	...	16	.. ..
Yeadon Drive site, Southowram	...	...	10	.. ..

Renewals of main :—

Wakefield Road, Brighouse ...	...	...	350 yards of 4" main
Leeds Road, Hipperholme ...	...	...	1000 yards of 8" main
Amisfield Road, Hipperholme	...	...	90 yards of 4" main
Till Carr Lane, Lightcliffe ...	...	...	440 yards of 4" main
Ivy Terrace, Lightcliffe ...	...	...	60 yards of 3" main
Lower Newlands, Brighouse ...	...	...	100 yards of 3" main
Maurice Avenue, Brighouse ...	...	...	100 yards of 4" main
Heath Mount Road, Brighouse	...	...	294 yards of 4" main
James Street, Brighouse ...	...	...	20 yards of 4" main

Drainage and Sewerage

The requirements of drainage and sewerage in this area were very adequately dealt with in a sewer survey which was published by the Borough Engineer in 1947.

The relief sewer from Brookfoot to North Cut was completed during this year, as was the reconstruction of the sewer from Rastrick Bridge via Daisy Street to Mill Royd Street. No major work of re-drainage was carried out during 1963.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any stream in the area were received by the Health Department during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Over 100 smoke observations were made during the year and full particulars of the 62 recorded observations are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. These observations were made on 31 chimneys.

We received notification of 11 new furnaces but in many other cases, new means of firing were provided to existing boilers. This is a result of much painstaking work on the part of the Chief Public Health Inspector who is always available to advise industrialists. Ninety-four visits were made to boiler plants and there were 62 interviews with the management and staff of these firms, so that, industrially, 1963 can be said to have been a year of continued progress. Although the number of observations was only half last year's, due to shortage of Public Health Inspectors' time, now that the problem has been eased, it was possible to obtain these results.

Now that the seven-year period of grace has elapsed, a table is opportunely given by the Chief Public Health Inspector which shows the changes in the type of boiler in use and the method of stoking employed. This table makes most interesting reading but perhaps figures alone do not give an indication of the great improvement made in this town in emission from industrial premises since the passing of the Clean Air Act.

We are not able to report this year the same progress with smoke control areas. This is not the fault of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who lost the Technical Assistant at the beginning of the year and was not able to obtain a permanent Assistant until December. The position was further complicated by the difficulties with regard to the circular on soft coke. It was obvious that to continue with smoke control areas in the light of this circular was a matter for a policy decision, and the Committee would have to consider it very carefully before further areas were embarked upon. Consequently, no smoke control orders were made in 1963 but Nos. 7 and 8 Orders, affecting almost 1,000 houses came into operation this year, and the resulting improvement in the atmosphere has now been noticed by many. The previous progress made in smoke control areas by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff meant that we were in a better position to face the difficulties and expense of the new situation and, in my opinion, advisedly, the Health Committee decided to continue their active smoke control policy.

It is natural that many people, and particularly old people will resist any change but I am very pleased to report that the Council have decided to continue their usual progressive attitude in this matter.

Incidentally, when our first programme was issued in the 1959 report, it was expected that by the end of 1963 we should have dealt with 3,908 premises. In actual fact, by the end of the year, despite the hold up, we have dealt with 3,000 premises.

Public Baths

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following statement of the attendance of bathers during 1962 and 1963 :—

		1962/63	1963/64
Mixed Bathing	... ... ... ...	29,817	43,973
Segregated Bathing	... ... ... ...	7,646	10,052
Swimming Club	... ... ... ...	4,444	5,007
Schoolchildren in organised classes	... ... ... ...	28,090	30,821
Ashlar & Spen Valley Institute of Further Education	... ... ... ...	—	537
Slipper Baths	... ... ... ...	7,494	6,638
		<hr/> 77,491	<hr/> 97,028

Chemical and bacteriological examinations carried out showed that the water was safe.

A new filtration plant was installed in April, a measure which we welcomed. Although the Baths were closed for two weeks during the installation of the filtration plant, the number of bathers showed an increase in all aspects, the only decrease being in the number of slipper baths taken. This we would expect as more houses are now supplied with their own baths.

Demolition

Remarks

Date of Confirmation

Purchase Order

Date of Representations

Area

Area	Date of Representations	Purchase Order	Date of Confirmation	Remarks
Lillands Lane and Closes Road	24. 7. 56	148	5. 11. 56	Completed
Mellor Square	18. 3. 58	43	5. 1. 59	Completed
Castle Hill	18. 3. 58	12	6. 7. 59	Completed
Dark Lane Head	18. 3. 58	14	4. 5. 59	Completed
Greenhead Lane	18. 3. 58	3	4. 5. 59	Completed
Scotty Bank, etc.	18. 3. 58	12	4. 5. 59	Completed
Lane Ends Green	23. 9. 58	4	4. 5. 59	Completed
New Street, No. 1 and 2.	18. 3. 58	21	8. 6. 59	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 1	27. 5. 59	10	6. 4. 59	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 2	27. 5. 59	31	3. 8. 59	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 3	27. 5. 59	2	3. 8. 59	Completed
Elland Road, Brookfoot	23. 6. 59	8	3. 8. 59	Completed
Daisy Street	22. 9. 59	14	2. 11. 59	Completed
Laura Street	22. 9. 59	4	2. 11. 59	Completed
Norcliffe Ln., S'thowram	15. 12. 59	3	2. 11. 59	Not confirmed but ministry agreed unfit since demolished by owner
Elland Road, Brookfoot Briggate	22. 11. 60	10	7. 12. 60	Completed
Brookft Lane, S'thowram	24. 1. 61	4	6. 2. 61	Completed
Ganny Grove	24. 1. 61	11	6. 2. 61	Completed
Ganny Street	21. 3. 61	8	5. 4. 61	Completed
New Row, Southowram	18. 4. 61	15	1. 5. 61	Not yet completed
New Hey Road, No. 4	20. 2. 62	6	5. 3. 62	Completed
New Street, No. 3	20. 2. 62	27	7. 5. 62	Completed
Church Lane	19. 6. 62	5	1. 10. 62	Completed
	19. 6. 62	23	1. 10. 62	Not yet completed
Law Lane, Southowram	22. 1. 63	7	18. 5. 63	Not yet completed
New Street No. 4	19. 2. 63	7	4. 3. 63	Not yet completed
Sutcliffe Rd., H'ppholme	24. 9. 63	5	7. 10. 63	Not yet completed
Ryders Court, H'ppholme	22. 10. 63	3	4. 11. 63	Not yet completed
Bridge End No. 1	22. 10. 63	3	4. 11. 63	Not yet completed
Leeds Rd., H'ppholme	22. 10. 63	11	4. 11. 63	Not yet completed
Bramley Lane	19. 11. 63	5	2. 12. 63	Not yet completed
Hill Top, Lightcliffe	17. 12. 63	8	6. 1. 64	Not yet completed
Sowood, Hipperholme	17. 12. 63	6	6. 1. 64	Not yet completed
Wood Top,	17. 12. 63	17	6. 1. 64	Not yet completed
				Total : 510

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Borough Engineer informs me that no houses were completed by the Council in 1963. The programme envisaged for 1964 is as follows :—

Wakefield Road, Hipperholme :

Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	27
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	32
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	12
Two-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	24
Three-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	9
				104

Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	...	1
		105

Clifton Cricket Field :

Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	17
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	16
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	32
Three-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	26
				99

Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	...	1
		100

Wyke Old Lane :

Old Person's Bungalows	...	...	...	8
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	12
				20

Castle Hill, Rastrick :

Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	7
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	4
				11

New Street :

Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two-Bedroomed Flats (4 persons)	...	...	...	6
Three-Bedroomed Maisonettes	...	...	...	8
				22

Although the Council built no houses at all, 225 houses were erected by private enterprise.

In the report for 1960, a programme of houses was given which was expected to be completed during 1961. This programme included 58 houses which were not completed and were again put forward in the report of 1961 as being the envisaged programme for 1962. They were completed in 1962 and the programme for 1963 included the 105 houses at Wakefield Road, Hipperholme, which are mentioned above as being in the programme for 1964. The other houses included in this programme seem to me to be unlikely to be erected in 1964 and will probably appear next year as part of the programme for 1965. It is indeed disappointing to me that no houses at all were erected by the Council in 1963.

Last year, I commented on the visit by a Ministry Official who promised to help in speeding up our programme of slum clearance, and I was hopeful that considerable inroads would be made into it in the very near future. I hope that this year's lack of progress will not be repeated.

I think there is every prospect that the 105 new houses which appeared in last year's report as our housing programme and again appear this year will be completed in 1964 and it would seem reasonable to hope that the 100 dwellings at Clifton, the 20 dwellings at Wyke Old Lane, the 11 dwellings at Castle Hill and the 22 dwellings at New Street should all be ready by 1965. We await with considerable interest future developments when once the programme given above is completed.

It is unfortunate that it is necessary to plan so far ahead if housing progress is to be maintained and housing progress in this Borough is essential. We must not forget that we have 2,500 houses which are in either the back-to-back or single-back category and cannot have satisfactory ventilation or ever be considered to be completely satisfactory by modern standards and of these, only 500 are on our slum clearance programme, so that once our 20-years programme is completed, a further programme will have to be embarked upon.

We were stimulated this year by the publication of the long-awaited development plan for the town centre and we hope that some day we shall have a modern town with satisfactory housing for all.

Meanwhile, it is important that the Council should remember that the 'bulge' in the birth rate which occurred after the War has been followed by a second 'bulge' and that housing programmes will have to be revised upwards if we are not only to keep pace with the slum clearance programme but to provide new units of housing for the families of the future. It is obvious that in the twenty years of our slum clearance programme many other houses will have deteriorated and housing standards demanded will have gone up with general living standards. The Council's foresight in providing an industrial site has been fully justified and providing people can be properly housed, it would seem that this town has a satisfactory future, but we have a long way to go before the standard of housing of the people is satisfactory.

It is unfortunate that areas which established the prosperity of the country in the Industrial Revolution are faced with the replacement of so many old houses and that their housing programme, if it is to result in any increase in the number of houses provided, must be correspondingly larger than those of more fortunate areas.

We welcome the efforts to improve existing houses at a price that becomes more and more economic, as the cost of new building increases. Of necessity over the twenty-year period our housing programme will have to be amended to include houses that have become unfit and we hope, to remove houses which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard.

At the end of 1960, we estimated that 1,144 houses still remained to be represented and we proposed to deal with 257 of these by the end of 1965, leaving for the final ten years 849 houses. The progress of our proposals must, of course, depend on the number of new houses being provided. This year, 89 houses have been represented, 72 in ten clearance areas and 17 as individual unfit houses, and a certificate was issued in respect of two houses, Nos. 1 and 2 Towngate, Clifton, which were unfit and owned by the Council. Particulars of progress of the slum clearance programme are given in Table 12. It will be seen that modifications were made by the Minister in respect of the Church Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, which was represented in 1962. Five of a block of back-to-back houses were used as business premises and although it was considered by the Ministry that these were unfit, they were deleted from the Order and the remaining five dealt with as individual houses. These are included in the seventeen individual houses, dealt with this year.

Applications for standard grants were made in respect of 130 houses and 96 improvements were completed. Full details respecting these grants are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

Twenty-two houses were demolished during the year in clearance areas, displacing 23 families consisting of 50 persons. Four individual houses were also demolished during the year. Twenty-six families were rehoused during the year from unfit houses, and seven families were rehoused on account of overcrowding.

I see no reason to modify my conviction that the rehousing of the people is the most important social service carried out by this Council, and perhaps the most important duty this Council has.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food

Premises connected with food have been visited regularly, and 481 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 759 visits made in 1962. A great many improvements were made to food premises and details of those made as a result of formal action are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Shortage of Public Health Inspectors and the increased amount of work in other directions has prevented the department carrying out as much inspection of food premises as we should have wished.

No case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year.

Milk Supply

Although we are not responsible for the public health aspects of the production side of milk supply, regular samples are taken from the distributors and all unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sixty-two distributors were registered.

Thirty-one formal samples were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory. In addition, 121 samples were taken for the Methylene Blue Test, and, of these, 11 were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

None of the nine samples of sterilised milk taken from the turbidity test showed inefficient sterilisation.

Twenty-seven samples of Tuberculin-Tested milk were taken for biological testing for Tuberculosis and all were satisfactory.

Thirty-nine samples were taken for the Phosphatase test, one of which showed unsatisfactory pasteurisation and was followed up.

One of the difficulties in Tuberculin-tested raw milk is that while free from Tubercl bacillus, other organisms are always possible in raw milk, and we have been very concerned lately about the presence of Brucellus Abortus in raw milk. Six samples were found positive in culture, four of which were from producers in this area, all of whom agreed to remove the affected cows from the herds. In order to help the farmer, the Public Health Inspectors took samples from individual cows. After preliminary screening with the ring test, cream culture showed that 20 cows were excreting Brucella organisms in all cases in the four herds affected in our area. In the two cases where milk sold in bulk was produced outside the Borough, the matter was referred to the appropriate Local Authority.

We shall still not be completely happy until steps have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to produce herds free of this organism. Until this has been done, our advice to the public must be that heat-treated milk is the only safe milk.

Ice Cream

One premises was registered for the manufacture of ice cream and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. There are now one hundred and three premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of 23 samples of ice cream were taken for examination, and all were found to be satisfactory. All the samples of ice cream produced inside the Borough were placed in Grade I.

No coliform organisms were found in the nine samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" were submitted for chemical examination.

Meat and Other Foods

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. Condemned meat is sent for processing, except for livers which are sent to a local mink farm. Other waste food, along with kitchen waste, is dealt with in the plant of a neighbouring County Borough.

Adulteration, etc.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council, samples being taken by our Public Health Inspectors.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

Samples of food for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1963 was Chicken-pox. Altogether, 653 cases were notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at December 31st, 1963, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e. at any time since January 1st, 1949.

Age at 31.12.63. i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1963	1-4 1962-59	5-9 1958-54	10-14 1953-49	Under 15 Total
A 1959-1963	135	1,548	1,064	249	2,996
B 1949-1958	—	—	326	1,352	1,678

During 1963, three hundred and ninety-five children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, eight children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus and 240 were given a re-inforcing dose against Diphtheria. Of the children immunised against Diphtheria, three hundred and fifty-four were under one year of age.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1 c.c. Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Seventy-two vaccinations and twenty-four re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 2,779 primary and 2,528 re-vaccinations but this high figure was, of course, attributable to the Bradford Smallpox outbreak.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to 621 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 388, or 62%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1962 of 67%. Of these, 374 were tested. Forty-one of them, or 11%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 330 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Forty-eight child contacts received skin tests. Nine of these were positive. Seventy-three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including thirty-four babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year, six children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 11,954 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 4 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 14,707 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

In addition, 85 children in the most vulnerable age group 5-12 years were given booster doses by injection.

The oral vaccine confers a broader immunity than the Salk vaccine and is now available for all.

Altogether, 1809 children and 371 adults had completed immunisation by oral vaccine at the end of the year, and 3,260 persons had received oral vaccine as a reinforcing measure after two or three doses of Salk vaccine.

Oral vaccine is now well-established and it is rare indeed that we are now asked for protection by an injection of Salk vaccine.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Infectious diseases do not usually now present a serious problem. This I believe to be due to the work discussed in the section preceding this one, the work of prevention.

This year, there were no cases of Diphtheria, Smallpox or Poliomyelitis, and only eight cases of Whooping Cough. Of the eight cases of Whooping Cough, only two had been immunised, and these were mild cases.

Measles

This year was a Measles year, and we had 571 cases notified, as compared with 166 last year.

One hundred and fifty of the cases notified last year occurred in November and December, and 500 of the cases notified this year occurred in the first quarter of the year, so that all these cases belong to the epidemic period.

As we have learned to expect, there were no cases in the last quarter of the year, and during the first quarter of 1964, the total was only twelve. A different picture will undoubtedly be presented at the end of 1964 and in the first quarter of 1965, Measles will be prevalent.

There is some hope that this may be the last major biennial epidemic of Measles for progress has at last been made in the production of the live attenuated Measles vaccine, and after the necessary evaluation of this vaccine and its clinical trial, we hope it will be possible to offer protection against Measles.

As I write this report, there is some evidence that the epidemic of Measles is starting earlier in 1964. We are always pleased to see Measles cases in the summer when the respiratory complications are less dangerous.

There were no deaths from the disease.

Chickenpox

Chickenpox is still notifiable in this area. This year, there were six hundred and fifty-three cases notified, as compared with one hundred and twenty-eight in 1962. The Chickenpox was more severe in character than we have been used to of late and obviously was highly infectious.

Scarlet Fever

In recent years, there have been less cases of Scarlet Fever notified, and this disease does not present the same problems since the advent of antibiotics. Although there were fifteen cases this year, it was not necessary to admit any cases to hospital.

Sonne Dysentery

There was only one case of Sonne Dysentery notified this year, and once again our Nursery kept clear. This was an isolated case.

Many cases of mild diarrhoea, however, undoubtedly occur which are put down to the soft fruit season, too much ice-cream, or over-eating, and may well be cases of Sonne Dysentery, to which the parents do not always call a Doctor. Despite its relative mildness, this disease can occasionally give rise to serious trouble.

I would consider that there would be more cases occurring in the district, for, for some years now, Sonne Dysentery has been almost endemic in the area.

Pneumonia

Twenty-eight cases of Pneumonia were notified, as compared with seventeen in 1962. There were twenty-four deaths from the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1963. Both the cases appeared to be suffering from a common cold, which was infecting other members of the family. One woman's temperature remained up for twenty-four hours, and the other, for two days.

These cases were not considered to be due to any puerperal infection.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified in the district during the year.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 15.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Notifications were received in respect of nine cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1963, as compared with fourteen in 1962.

There were three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year. In addition, three respiratory cases were transferred into the district. Nine respiratory cases were transferred out, and seven respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Seven respiratory cases, five men and two women, who were on the register, died during the year, only four of the deaths being due to Tuberculosis, and one male case was removed from the register as a result of revision of diagnosis. One unnotified case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis died following a Polynephric Abscess.

Of the nine cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified, seven were men and two women. Of the seven men, three were cases discovered at the Mass Radiography Unit, one of whom, however, being a contact for whom a special appointment had been made and who would have been X-rayed as a contact if the Mass Radiography Unit had not been here. This year, then, only two cases were discovered as a result of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the Borough. Five of the seven cases were very early and have since recovered. The women notified were both early cases.

The three non-pulmonary cases affected two males, who had Tuberculosis of the Bladder and Meninges, and one female, who had Tuberculosis of the Kidney.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made for all contacts of new cases to have investigation, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. This year, the Mass Radiography Unit visited the area in July.

The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighouse area is four hundred and seventeen in respect of one hundred and seventy cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed ten years. The calls on this Committee are now much less as Tuberculosis does not entail as long a period of disablement. It is true that there is still a large number of people suffering from Chronic Bronchitis or Heart Disease who could well be helped and indeed are helped in very special cases. The field is so large, however, that with the resources of the Committee it is impossible to help all the sufferers from these diseases, and the Committee have largely concentrated their work on cases of Tuberculosis.

In the past year, nine patients suffering from Tuberculosis were helped with coal, food parcels and clothing. Thirty-five Christmas parcels were distributed and delivered to patients by members of the Committee.

The annual day trip was held again, this year to Scarborough. Patients and families, thirty-two in all, were taken and all meals supplied for this day. It is now usual for every family to have a holiday every year, but when illness strikes at the bread-winner, and one has to live on sick pay and National Assistance, holidays are out of the question. For this reason, we consider this day trip to be of the utmost importance.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July, and sessions were held at the St. John's Ambulance Hall, Brighouse, Hipperholme Clinic and at Messrs. Blakeborough's. I give below the results supplied to me by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of the people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out					
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	...	...	1410	766	2176
(b) Number recalled for large film	...	18	7	25	
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings					
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	...	3	—	3	
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	...	3	1	4	
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	...	11	6	17	
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	...	0	0	0	
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (See 2(c) above)					
(1) Anatomical abnormalities — Congenital		1	—	1	
(2) Bronchiectasis	...	1	—	1	
(3) Emphysema	...	2	—	2	
(4) Pulmonary Fibrosis : non-tuberculosis		—	1	1	
(5) Pneumoconiosis	...	1	—	1	
(6) Benign Neoplasms of Lungs and Mediastinum	...	1	1	2	
(7) Malignant Neoplasms (Primary)	...	1	—	1	
(8) Pleural Thickening	...	2	—	2	
(9) Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	...	1	2	3	
(10) Cardiovascular lesions : acquired	...	1	2	3	

Cancer

There were fifty-eight deaths during 1963, 34 males and 24 females, from some form of malignant disease. Eighteen of the male deaths and one female death were due to Cancer of the lung.

TABLE 13

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1963

Month	Tuberculosis				Totals
	Lungs	Other			
January	—	—	3	328	—
February	—	—	3	148	1
March	—	—	6	—	166
April	—	—	3	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	51
June	—	—	1	37	—
July	—	—	2	87	1
August	—	—	—	43	16
September	—	—	—	22	3
October	—	—	5	—	—
November	—	—	1	4	109
December	—	—	1	2	186
Totals	—	—	2	28	15 653 576 8 — — 9 3 1290

TABLE 14
**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1963**

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles ...	571	2	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	15	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	28	—	24
Chickenpox ...	653	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	8	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	1278	3	24

TABLE 15
TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
35 ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	7	2	2	1	4	—	—	1

TABLE 16
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'c Fever	Erysip- elas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Mea- sles	Who'p Cough
	Lungs	Other	Total							
1909	124	19	7	7						
1910	45	12	3	6						
1911	22	9	5	7						
1912	56	6	1	7						
1913	122	6	1	7	62	11	73			
1914	203	24	3	14	42	12	54			
1915	60	99	2	16	35	17	52			
1916	20	36	3	5	24	8	32			
1917	13	15	1	3	57	16	73			
1918	22	14	—	4	71	8	79			
1919	39	11	3	7	40	11	51			
1920	27	13	—	13	27	8	35	14		
1921	151	13	—	3	21	6	27	7		
1922	72	8	1	18	17	8	25	14		
1923	71	6	1	5	15	9	24	9		
1924	65	6	3	3	26	11	37	20		
1925	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13		
1926	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11		
1927	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22		
1928	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8		
1929	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17		
1930	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10		
1931	40	19	1	6	21	12	33	14		
1932	41	18	3	9	24	7	31	16		
1933	38	11	2	11	27	16	43	16		
1934	27	15	1	8	5	4	9	5		
1935	86	13	—	11	13	5	18	12		
1936	80	11	—	4	15	7	22	7		
1937	91	26	1	11	20	8	28	30		
1938	70	32	—	19	22	11	33	31		
1939	36	22	—	19	18	6	24	32	3	1
1940	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	36	562	23
1941	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23	99	103
1942	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18	469	8
1943	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25	153	140
1944	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19	58	20
1945	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9	335	21
1946	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16	9	60
1947	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7	460	37
1948	42	2	—	6	25	8	35	16	117	111
1949	37	1	—	4	33	2	33	41	520	46
1950	46	1	—	2	17	6	23	10	153	99
1951	68	—	—	5	26	4	30	31	622	134
1952	40	—	—	1	44	6	50	30	469	98
1953	117	—	—	4	57	3	60	16	177	94
1954	26	—	—	6	24	3	29	18	64	33
1955	38	—	—	—	21	2	23	36	695	71
1956	23	—	—	15	26	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
1958	73	—	—	2	14	1	15	34	47	44
1959	59	—	—	—	11	1	12	29	423	1
1960	37	—	—	2	11	—	11	21	166	50
1961	13	—	—	—	24	—	24	27	481	76
1962	2	—	—	—	14	1	15	17	166	1
1963	15	—	—	—	9	3	12	28	571	8
Totals	3266	612	60	364	1241	363	1604	880	7537	1382
Av'rg's	59.4	11.1	1.1	6.6	24.4	7.1	31.5	20.0	301.5	55.3

TABLE 17
BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896

Decade	Live Births per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1,000 total births
	Brighouse	England and Wales		Brighouse	England and Wales	
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	14.7	not known
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	12.3	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.12	16.6	21.88	28.10	31	49.31
1956	14.4	15.7	15.7	32.0	23.8	47.19
1957	14.9	16.1	8.7	19.8	23.0	28.38
1958	14.3	16.4	18.0	16.0	22.5	33.71
1959	15.8	16.5	12.3	24.9	22.0	36.89
1960	14.9	17.1	15.2	17.6	21.7	32.47
1961	16.2	17.4	9.9	23.9	21.4	33.53
1962	16.9	18.0	25.8	18.9	21.4	44.2
1963	17.5	18.2	16.0	18.1	20.9	33.8

TABLE 19
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE
TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM, AND
NOTIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1894

	Maternal Mortality		Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scar-let Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph-theria	Influ-enza	Cancer	Tuberculosis
	Puer- peral Sepsis	Other Puer- peral Causes	Total	Total					Lungs	Other	Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894	20	66	86	45	4	181	68	152	135	471	2644
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.29	0.94	1.25	0.64	0.06	2.59	0.97	2.17	1.93	6.73	37.71
Total Infectious Diseases Notified	—	—	—	304	164	Notifi-able only since 1939, 7537	4322	Notifi-able only since 1939, 1382	Notifi-able only since 1939	Not an Infectious Disease	1241
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases	—	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	0.05	1.57	0.72	16.27	—
											674
											176 d'ths since 1913
											850 d'ths since 1913
											54.27
											48.48
											52.50

TABLE 18
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1926
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Decade	Maternal Mortality Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population								All Causes				
		Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Meas-les	Scar-let Fever	Whoop-ing Cough	Diph-theria	Influ-enza	Cancer	Tuber-culosis	Total	B House	Engld & Wales	
1926-1935	5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84	12.05
1936-1945	4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	13.72	12.04
1946-1955	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	2.07	0.25	0.03	0.28	13.97	11.58
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.54	0.16	0.00	0.16	13.00	11.70
1957	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.52	11.50
1958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.03	0.00	0.03	14.32	11.70
1959	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	14.72	11.62
1960	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.03	0.03	0.07	12.2	11.5
1961	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.87	0.16	0.03	0.19	12.4	12.0
1962	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.0	11.9
1963	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.84	0.13	0.03	0.16	14.4	12.2

TABLE 20
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under one year of age	Rate per 1000 total births
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97		
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	24.9	22.0	18	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	16.0	22.5	15	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	12	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	18.9	21.4	24	44.2
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	20.9	19	33.8

TABLE 21
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																All Causes				
		Puerperal Sep- sis	Other Puer- peral	Total Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Whooping Cough		Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Tuberculosis								
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate					
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	46	2.06	13	5.81	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320 14.30		
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	8	0.35	7	0.31	16	0.71	29	1.29	33	1.47	25	1.11	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283 12.60		
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	5	0.22	2	0.09	27	1.20	18	0.80	24	1.07	19	0.84	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264 11.72		
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	2	0.10	3	0.14	14	0.67	18	0.86	35	1.68	16	0.77	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258 12.53		
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	3	0.15	—	0.00	25	1.19	11	0.53	37	1.77	20	0.96	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294 14.06		
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	—	0.00	1	0.05	18	0.85	29	1.38	39	1.86	11	0.52	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284 13.55		
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	6	0.28	—	0.00	27	1.28	14	0.67	43	2.05	11	0.52	34	1.62	12	0.48	34	1.62	258 12.53		
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	4	0.17	18	0.89	27	1.34	49	2.43	22	1.09	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331 16.40		
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	1.16	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316 16.05		
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	—	0.00	8	0.38	19	1.03	32	1.66	37	1.91	18	0.93	19	1.20	12	0.60	31	1.53	299 15.51		
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	15	0.77	59	3.04	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373 19.26		
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	5	0.24	28	1.34	271 12.98		
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263 12.76		
1921	20,610	—	—	—	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265 12.82
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272 13.33		
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	7	0.34	30	1.48	283 14.08		
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	7	0.34	23	1.15	314 15.70		
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.30	25	1.27	257 13.2		
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.51	36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297 15.3		
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	4	0.20	21	1.07	243 12.5		
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	6	0.31	20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87	6	0.30	24	1.21	308 15.7		
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	14	0.71	266 13.5		
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15	39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	1	0.05	21	1.05	273 13.7		
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25	35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	0.71	266 13.4		
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283 14.4		
1933	19,670	1	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61	2	0.10	13	0.66	274 14.0		
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	3	0.15	40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247 12.7		
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	3	0.15	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	12	0.61	294 15.13		
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.69	447 14.84		
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	1	0.03	24	0.79	55	1.83	15	0.50	164	5.44	24	0.80	17	0.56	4	0.13	21	0.69	404 13.4		
1938	30,140	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	14	0.46	183	6.07	14	0.46	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404 15.92		
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	2.04	7	0.23	228	7.63	46	1.54	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476 15.67		
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	18	0.61	126	4.27	76	2.57	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462 15.67		
1941	29,680	—	—	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16	56	1.88	19	0.64	130	4.38	67	2.26	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446 15.02		
1942	29,170	—	1	2.18	—	0.00	3	0.10	47	1.61	13	0.45	124	4.25	43	1.47	13	0.44	5	0.17	18	0.62	394 13.5		
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.56	77	2.70	12	0.42	141	4.95	65	2.28	15	0.54	1	0.03	16	0.55	467 16.38		
1944	27,840	1	—	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03	52	1.87	11	0.40	114	4.95	56	2.01	12	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.50	403 14.47		
1945	27,540	—	1	2.38	—	0.00	2	0.07	65	2.36	12	0.44	153	5.56	60	2.18	12	0.43	1	0.04	13	0.47	418 15.18		
1946	29,810	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.10	72	2.42	10	0.34	142	4.76	62	2.08	12	0.40	1	0.03	13	0.43	430 14.42		
1947	29,810	—	1	1.75	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	1.81	10	0.33	166	5.47	58	1.91	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422 13.90		
1948	30,350	—	—	—	1	0.03	—	0.00	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437 14.18		
1949	30,810	—	—	—	1	0.03	2	0.06	79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430 14.08		
1950	30,760	—	—	—	1	0.03	13	0.42	56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453 14.85		
1951	30,710	—	—	—	1	0.03	2	0.06	74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13	—	0.00	4	0.13	388 12.8		
1952	30,500	—	1	2.16	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	—	0.00	8	0.26	394 13.0		
1953	30,420	—	—	—	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	—	0.00	8	0.26	394 13.0		
1954	30,370	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	47	1.55	2	0.07	—	0.00	2	0.07	370 12.2		
1955	30,400	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	61	2.01	10	0.33	156	5.14	74	2.44	1	0.03	—	0.00	5	0.16	395 13.0		
1956	30,360	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	47	1.54	15	0.49	174	5.71	59	1.94	5	0.16	—	0.00	—	0.00	376 12.3		
1957	30,490	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	57	1.87	14	0.46	156	5.11	62	2.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	376 12.3		
1958	30,500	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	76	2.49	14	0.46	187	6.13	84	2.76	1	0.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	454 14.9		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1963

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE**

I have pleasure in submitting my eighth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for 1963. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1964.

The year brought us two important pieces of legislation — the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Both, in their own fields, are milestones in public health legislation, the former as it aims to give the white collar worker statutorily enforceable minimum working conditions while the latter provides for compulsory meat inspection and meat marking.

Since 1956 the Clean Air Act has featured regularly and prominently in Annual Reports and the year under review brought to an end the seven year period of grace allowed to Industry. Progress in Smoke Control continued with two further Orders becoming operative, but the year ended with the Government's disturbing circular on the availability of soft coke.

Public Conveniences are worthy of mention because three new conveniences, which were specially designed to be largely vandalism proof, were brought into operation and one was immediately the subject of — extensive and continuous vandalism.

There is little of special interest to mention so far as the Cleansing Section of the Department is concerned except that house refuse continues to become more bulky and consequently more difficult to collect and dispose of, factors which have been partially taken care of in larger collection vehicles and mechanical aids to tipping which in turn has led to the need for improved garage facilities becoming even more pressing.

Finally I wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. I also wish to record my appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Appleton and to thank the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their departments to whom on many occasions I, and members of my staff, have turned for information or advice or assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS.

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A)—Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	13,184
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Nuisances — Dwellinghouses	421
other premises, etc.	102
Re-inspections — Dwellinghouses	1,104
others	286
Drainage — obstructed drains/sewers	328
Inspections — existing drainage	368
new drainage	50
Smoke Tests	2
Water Tests	3
Colour Tests	339
Olfactory Tests	11
Cesspools and unsewered premises	29
Cleanliness of houses	20
Conversions	4
Disinfections, re	25
Disfestations, re	24
Hairdressers and Barbers	19
Hotels and Places of Entertainment —	
Sanitary Accommodation	12
Infectious Disease Enquiries	25
Infestations — (except rodents)	38
Keeping of Animals	19
Moveable Dwellings	32
Noise Nuisances	57
Public Conveniences	511
Rivers, Streams, etc. — pollution	3
Water Supply — visits, re	154
Water Samples — Bacteriological	90
Chemical	1
Swimming Bath Samples — Bacteriological	20
Chemical	1
Schools — Sanitary Accommodation	1
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE	
Refuse Collection	434
Refuse Disposal	606
HOUSING ACTS	
Inspections — Standard Grants	388
Housing Consol. Regulations	147
Re Overcrowding	10
Re Rehousing	3
Survey	200
Re-inspections	289
Certificates of Disrepair — Visits	3
Houses let in lodgings	10

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACTS, 1949						
Domestic premises	...	...	...	...	...	202
Local Authority premises	...	...	...	...	...	18
Commercial and Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	212
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS						
Disease, re	...	...	...	...	...	3
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956						
Smoke Observations — Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	104
Plant Visits	...	...	...	...	...	94
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	62
Smoke Control Areas — survey and work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	1,825
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	54
Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	25
FACTORIES ACT, 1961						
Part 1	...	...	...	...	...	49
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	15
SHOPS ACT, 1950						
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963						
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955						
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	42
Confectionery and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	47
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	24
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	78
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	72
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ice Cream—Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	22
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	5
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	51
Food Hawkers — Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	665
Sampling — Milk : Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	135
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	31
Brucella	...	...	...	...	...	180
Ice Cream — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	26

Ice Lollies — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	9
Other Foods — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	43
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	30
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	1

**(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY
IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1963**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	48
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	4
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	2
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	5
Flue to chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	11
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	...	...	...	...	2
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Sash cords renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	3
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Defective light fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Chimney pots renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks repointed	...	...	...	...	4

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	102
Inspection chambers repaired or cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	20
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Soil pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	6

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisance from insects abated	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	10
Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	4
Wheat husks escaping from extractor plant remedied	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENiences

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/or repaired	...	...	...	...	18
W.C. walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	17

W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other closets converted to freshwater closets		...	...	...	...	...	2
Flushing pipes repaired or renewed		...	...	...	...	...	60
HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION							
Dilapidated dustbins renewed		...	...	...	...	...	126
Dustbin sheds cleansed		...	...	...	...	...	2
Warning re indiscriminate dumping of house refuse in bin shelters		...	...	...	...	...	3

WATER

Public Supply

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Calderdale Water Board Reservoirs and during the year under review a number of routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough with the following very satisfactory results :—

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number		Number
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Central	1	—	—
Clifton	8	8	—
Hipperholme	12	11	1
Lightcliffe	3	3	—
Hove Edge	5	5	—
Longroyde	2	2	—
Southowram	2	2	—
Woodhouse	4	4	—
Totals ...	37	36	1	

Private Water Supplies

During the year 52 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 26 houses, 2 food premises and three factories :—

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies the 22 results included in the first three lines would be considered satisfactory ones.

Number of Samples	Coliform Count. per 100 ml.	B. Coli. Count. per 100 ml.
20	—	—
1	1	—
1	3	—
1	5	—
2	25	—
1	50	—
1	160	—
3	1	1
1	5	1
1	3	3
1	5	3
2	5	5
1	10	7
1	8	8
2	13	8
1	12	10
1	13	13
1	17	17
2	25	25
1	50	50
2	90	90
1	160	90
2	160	160
2	180+	180+

Examination for Plumbo-Solvency

Two samples of water from the public supply were submitted during the year for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the examination are as follows :—

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Lead contents (Grains per Gal.)	pH value
After standing in pipe all night	4-4-63	67, Rastrick Common Rastrick	45ft.	Nil.	6.2
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	4-4-63	67, Rastrick Common Rastrick	45ft.	Nil.	6.5
After standing in pipe all night	7-10-63	59, Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick	30ft.	Nil.	6.1
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	7-10-63	59, Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick	30ft.	Nil.	6.5

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration

There are 62 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 135 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests as appropriate. Five samples were not tested due to the temperature being too high, but the following are the results of the 130 samples examined.

TYPE OF MILK	Methylene Blue				Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Test		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
"Tuberculin Tested"	72	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
"T.T. Pasteurised"	31	1	31	1	—	—	—	—
"Sterilised"	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, were notified to the dealer concerned and in the latter case a further sample was taken as soon as possible. Where this was also unsatisfactory in the case of raw milk the results were notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods. Unsatisfactory heat treated milk samples are referred to the local authority in whose area the milk is processed.

Brucella Abortus

During 1963 Brucella Abortus organisms were detected in six T.T. raw milk supplies as a result of routine milk sampling. Four of the affected milk samples were produced in the Borough and were dealt with by the Department's Officers, while the other two were produced in nearby districts and dealt with by the appropriate Health Department. Once the possible seriousness of the infection, not only to consumers but also to the producer's herd, was explained to the farmers concerned, co-operation was forthcoming in every case, with a result that while no formal notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations had to be served, the offending cows were detected and removed from the herds in the least possible time. In all, from the 4 affected herds, 20 cows were found to be secreting Brucella organisms.

To detect these infected animals 187 samples were tested by the "Ring Test", of which 108 were negative, 7 doubtful and 72 positive. 87 samples were afterwards submitted to the culture test and

of these, 49 were negative while 38 gave positive results. In 14 cases guinea pigs were used for examination of milk samples and revealed positive Brucella results in 4 cases, and negative results in 10 instances.

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

Of 27 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted for examination and which were biologically examined, all were free from Bacillus Tuberculosis.

Chemical Examination of Milk

The work in connection with the sampling of milk continues to be administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspectors and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

Thirty-one samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples, and the following is a summary of the results compared with the statutory standard :—

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50
Average of 31 samples	12.27	8.69

As has been the case for a number of years all the samples were classified as "genuine".

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 665 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 459 visits the previous year. This increased number of visits was principally due to the fact that the slaughterhouse was closed last year for some time for the alterations required as a result of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, but an increased kill and the impact of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 necessitated not only the increased number of visits but also longer time having to be spent on individual visits. In actual fact table 5 shows that the 1963 kill was the heaviest since the return to private slaughtering in 1954 as in 1957 the only year when more animals were slaughtered, the number of sheep dealt with was very high.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 were received in late July and came into force from the 1st October. They introduced 100% meat inspection for the whole of the Country for the first time, and a statutory form of meat inspection and marking of Carcasses, thereafter, together with the opportunity for Local Authorities to make a charge for Meat Inspection. After considering all the appropriate facts the Council decided to adopt the maximum charges (i.e. Beasts 2/6, Sheep 6d./ Pigs 9d., and Calves 6d.) but that so far as Brighouse Co-operative Society Slaughterhouse was concerned a special annual

sum should be charged. This would be fixed annually, based on (a) the previous year's kill, and (b) the following amount per animal :— Beasts 2/-, Sheep 4d., Pigs 6d., Calves 4d. It was considered that a fixed annual sum had advantage to both the Council and the Slaughterhouse owners and in practice this has proved to be the case.

It is regretted that the Meat Inspection Regulations did not end Sunday Slaughtering and it must be remembered that apart from four bank holidays, slaughtering — and accordingly, meat inspection — normally takes place daily throughout the year.

Inspection of every animal slaughtered had been maintained for many years in the Borough, but the new Regulations required a rather more detailed inspection than that previously carried out and this, together with the stamping of every carcase after inspection, were responsible for the increased time that had to be spent on this important part of the work after October 1st.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation :—

1. Monthly Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

Month	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	45	202	884	166	—	1,297
February	29	185	755	142	—	1,111
March	24	223	653	160	—	1,060
April	33	197	406	139	—	775
May	33	230	482	153	1	899
June	33	177	547	96	—	853
July	38	201	731	125	—	1,095
August	39	263	1,216	142	2	1,662
September	38	228	1,143	167	—	1,576
October	62	231	1,300	47	1	1,641
November	69	250	1,189	187	1	1,696
December	48	176	962	341	3	1,530
Totals	491	2,563	10,268	1,865	8	15,195

2. Table showing progressive decrease in incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered.

Year	Cows	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	
		Beasts	Pigs
1946		15.9	3.1
1947		13.2	3.4
1948		17.0	4.4
1949	28.7	19.3	2.4
1950	58.3	12.3	4.0
1951	54.3	16.2	4.2
1952	54.2	14.1	4.4
1953	44.4	12.48	2.81
1954	35.7	11.0	3.2
1955	24.4	9.6	2.2
1956	26.5	7.4	1.2
1957	10.0	7.7	1.5
1958	8.12	7.96	1.73
1959	8.18	2.95	1.34
1960	3.70	5.03	0.87
1961	0.75	1.76	0.24
1962	Nil	1.35	0.20
1963	Nil	0.58	0.16

3. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part surrendered

	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,563	491	8	10,268	1,865
Number inspected	2,563	491	8	10,268	1,865
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	830	115	—	448	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.38	23.82	—	4.37	4.66
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.58	—	—	—	0.16
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	6	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.78	—	—	—	—

4. List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the Slaughterhouse, giving
Weights and Causes of Condemnation in monthly order

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abnormal Odour	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Abscesses	...	111	110	83	95	217	220	129	232	160	119	139	1,732
Actinobacillosis	9	—	—	—	—	—	15	73	108	97	302
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	35	—	103	32	—	—	—	170
Adhesions	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	6
Angiomatosis	51	59	67	63	55	25	57	36	68	100	738
Arthritis	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ascaris	—	—	6	3	10	—	10	2	—	—	31
Bruising	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	26
Cirrhosis	7	19	—	—	28	15	3	—	24	—	11
Cysticercus Bovis	...	163	3	—	—	4	—	4	40	68	139	29	454
Decomposition	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Distomatosis	...	819	580	286	179	288	239	536	641	912	682	485	6,151
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Fatty Infiltration	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
Haemorrhagic Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Hydatid Cysts	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Hydronephrosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110

Total Weight : 5 tons 2 cwt.s. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.

5. Details of animals Slaughtered and Inspected since return to private slaughtering (July, 1954)

Year		Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
1955	...	44	2,383	6,395	1,934	—	—	10,756
1956	...	34	2,557	8,445	1,549	—	28	12,613
1957	...	50	3,012	10,691	1,561	—	19	15,333
1958	...	148	2,573	7,974	1,969	—	71	12,735
1959	...	220	2,274	8,779	1,789	1	49	13,112
1960	...	162	2,485	8,340	1,719	1	46	12,753
1961	...	133	2,390	10,212	1,700	—	19	14,454
1962*	...	140	1,853	7,238	1,505	—	8	10,744
1963	...	491	2,563	10,268	1,865	—	8	15,195

* Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-54

Twelve persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54. None of the licenses extend to the slaughter of horses.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following tabulated list gives the numbers of the various types of food premises in the Borough :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chicken Barbecue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Condiment Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Stalls (average)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443

During the year 19 visits were paid to bakehouses, 42 to butchers shops, 47 to fried fish shops, 78 to grocery shops and general stores, 24 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 72 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 26 to confectionery and sweet shops, 19 to licensed premises and clubs and 18 to other food preparing premises and these, together with the visits paid to ice-cream premises, food hawkers and the market made a total of 481 visits to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in such premises and to food handling secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements affected following written or verbal notification of offences, and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their informal discussions with occupiers :—

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1963

(a) Structural

Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burst water service pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Equipment and Practices

Cold water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hand washing facilities renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	...	...	8
Warning re smoking in food room given	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	18
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food hawkers' vans brought up to standard	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Warning re unsatisfactory handling of food	...	...	...	...	...	3
Warning re unsatisfactory outer clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3

Due to pressure of other work the number of visits paid to food premises fell to 481. This figure is about one third of what it should be and was the sphere of the department's work that suffered most as a result of the continued shortage of inspectorial staff, emphasised by increasing duties.

Market

Fifty-one visits were made to the twice-weekly two open-air markets. There was an average of 20 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one egg stall, three cooked meat stalls, three confectionery stalls, two grocery stalls and seven greengrocery stalls. The standards of hygiene generally complied with that required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, though it was again necessary to visit the markets regularly to ensure that some Regulations were obeyed.

Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General) Powers Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 53 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

25 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of greengrocery and fish.

9 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

6 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

12 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream.
and, 1 person is licensed for the hawking of fish and chips.

During the year 10 visits of inspection were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighouse Area.

Unsound Food

The following unsound food, additional to that surrendered at the slaughterhouse, was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:—

236 tins vegetables	12 tins fish
1 tin frozen eggs	133 packets vegetables
4 tins milk	71 packets fish
218 tins fruit	11 packets confectionery
344 tins meat and meat products	

Unsound food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilising) Regulations, 1960, as follows :—

- (a) Livers affected with distomatosis only—to a local mink breeder.
- (b) All other condemned meat—to an approved firm dealing in inedible meat for digestion.

Registration of Food Premises—

Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

(a) PREPARED FOODS

Thirty-five premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale. The number of visits to the above premises was 60.

(b) ICE CREAM

103 premises are registered under the above Act, 1 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 102 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Seven inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture was carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. 22 visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with pre-packed product.

A total of 23 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In the Borough	9	9	—	—	—
Outside Borough	14	10	4	—	—
Total ...	23	19	4	—	—

Once again these results indicate that all locally produced samples of Ice Cream were bacteriologically satisfactory and the high standard of the local manufacturer was maintained.

All the samples produced outside the Borough were also satisfactory though 4 were placed in Grade 2.

Nine samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Examination of Food

Three samples of mussels obtained from local shops were submitted for bacteriological examination : all were satisfactory.

One sample of parsley and thyme stuffing which was considered unfit for human consumption was submitted to the Public Analyst as a result of live insects being detected in the food. The insects were found to be *ptinus tectus* beetles and as this stuffing had been sold, a warning was given by the Council. A packet of frozen peas containing, what appeared to be foreign objects, was found to be genuine and the fragments were those of peas, starch cells, fibres etc.

A small number of other complaints were made to the department, of alleged foreign objects in food, and these were referred to the County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Whereas the Council formerly operated five Deposit and five Lead Peroxide Gauges, now, as a result of the Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the question of such gauges, only two gauges of each type—both adjacent to Smoke Control Areas—are continued.

Details of the results obtained from the gauges during the year under review and also for previous years are given on Pages 85 and 86.

For the last four years there have been deposit and lead peroxide

gauges operated by a statutory undertaking at Field Lane School, and as this gauge is in the centre of a housing estate that became a Smoke Control Area, the results obtained from this gauge have been watched with interest. The fact, that the aggregate figures for solid deposit and SO₂ in both 1962 and 1963 show a reduction on the previous 2 years is interesting and would appear to point to the effect of the adjacent Smoke Control Area as one gathers that apart from the weather this is the only factor that has changed that would be likely to affect the gauge. Our own gauge at Rastrick is now completely surrounded by Smoke Control Areas and should show the effect of this in the future, but the Lightcliffe gauge must still be affected by smoke from the Smith House Estate locality, and consequently it will be another two years before we can anticipate lower figures from this station.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) Smoke Observations

One hundred and four observations of smoke were taken in 1963. The following is a summary of 62 smoke observations of which records were kept :—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	31
Total number of observations of which records were kept ...	62
(a) Observations of half hour period	24
(b) Observations of less than half hour period	36
(c) Observations of eight hour period	—
(d) Observations of four hour period	2
Number of Contraventions	
(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour	—
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	21
(c) Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	1
Number of notifications of offence served	11
Number of prosecutions	—

The practice of notifying industrialists of all observations — good or bad—continues. It is regretted that the shortage of Inspectors has limited the number of observations and work that could be done during the year.

(b) Prior Approval of New Furnaces

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1963.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces

Eleven notifications of new furnaces were received under Section

3 (1) Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced :—

Type	Number
Gas fired boiler	1
Coal fired boiler with underfeed stoker	1
Oil fired heaters	5
Oil fired packaged or Economic boilers	2
Oil fired sectional boiler	2

In addition, as in recent years, a number of new means of firing were provided to existing boilers, but though these were known about and in fact often occurred as a result of discussions with this Department notification of such changes was not obligatory.

All the above new installations, whether they are replacements, or improvements of existing furnaces, have resulted in less industrial smoke being emitted and when one considers that the above is the progress that has resulted in one year only, the total considerable effect since the Clean Air Act became law can more easily be appreciated.

(d) Height of Chimneys

No plans of new chimneys, for approval of chimney height, were received during the year 1963.

(e) Applications for Temporary Exemption from the provisions of Section 1 — Clean Air Act, 1956

No applications were received, or granted, during the year. As the time within which this temporary provision applied, ran out during the year, the section cannot be invoked again.

(f) Processes exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956

Four works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise :—

- (i)** 3 premises dealing with ceramics
- (ii)** 1 premise dealing with chemicals

The coal fired intermittent kilns of the heavy clay industries included in (i) continued to give rise to frequent complaints but the chemical process (ii) was of no significance at all so far as smoke production is concerned.

(g) Progress

During the year a good proportion of the available time was given to industrial smoke pollution and 94 visits were made to boiler plants. 62 interviews were also held with management and staff of firms with boiler plants in addition to the considerable number of smoke observations.

It is of some importance to note that no "black" smoke offences were detected, yet only 3 years ago 12 were found. The number of "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed rose from 15 to 19, but this is due to the fact that observations are now restricted to chimneys seen to be emitting smoke or known to emit smoke.

The seven year period during which it had been possible to use the defence that any emissions in excess of those permitted were due to the nature of the plant and that it had not been practicable to alter the plant to comply with the Regulations ended on the 5th July 1963 with nothing more than an odd paragraph in one or two of the national papers.

It is however, an appropriate time to summarise the types of stokers and boilers being used in June 1958, when a survey was carried out, and those in use when the exemption ceased. Only major plant and alterations are recorded and there have been numerous other improvements of a temporary or permanent nature carried out. A number of conversions from coke to oil have also taken place but these are not included as there has been no practical effect on smoke by these changes which were carried out for, no doubt, good reasons by the owners. The figures also only refer to the larger plants but there are a good number of smaller plants at churches, schools, offices and small industrial firms of which the department has only incomplete records.

Types of Boilers in use	June 1958	5th July 1963
Sectional	7	8
Water Tube	6	6
Lancashire	51	36
Cornish	3	2
Economic	4	12
Vertical	16	15
Loco Type	1	1
Locomotive	3	3
Discontinued since 1958	—	10
	91	93

Methods of Stoking employed	June 1958	5th July 1963
Hand firing — Coal	25	2*
— Smokeless Fuel	+ 2 locomotives	2 locomotives
Sprinkler Stokers	6	10
Coking Stokers	23	8
Chain Grate Stokers	1	9
Underfeed Stokers	8	16
	17	16

Oil fired	5	15
Coal Tar Fuel	4	4
Gas fired	—	1
Discontinued	—	10
	91	93

* converted to oil firing before the end of 1963.

Annealing furnaces		
Coal fired	5	—
Smokeless fuel fired	2	7
Ceramic Kilns		
Hand fired — Coal	4 firms — all kilns	1 firm — all kilns
		2 firms — some kilns
Oil fired	Nil	1 firm con- verting to oil
Mechanically fired Continuous Kilns	1	2

Improvements in stoking Methods effected in larger plants 1958-63

Improvements	Plants	Boiler/ furnaces
Hand fired boilers discontinued	9	10
Coal replaced by smokeless fuel on existing boilers ...	8	8
Coal fired boilers replaced by or adapted to oil fired boilers	12	16
Hand firing of coal replaced by coking stokers ...	1	2
Hand firing of coal replaced by chain grate stokers ...	1	2
Hand firing of coal replaced by sprinkler stoker ...	1	2
Sprinkler stokers replaced by coking stoker ...	4	6
Sprinkler stokers replaced by chain grate stokers ...	2	3
Sprinkler stokers replaced by underfeed stokers ...	1	1
Hand fired Lancashire boilers replaced by underfeed fired vertical boilers ...	2	2
Smoke consuming incinerator provided in lieu of smoky one	1	1
Coal fired annealing furnace adapted to coke firing ...	1	2
Coal fired annealing furnace replaced by gas fired furnaces	3	4
Coal fired annealing furnace replaced by electric furnaces	1	2
Hand firing of continuous brick kilns replaced by mechanical stoking ...	1	1
Intermittent coal fired kilns replaced by oil fired kilns ...	1	1

While these figures describe five years efforts and record for the future the solution of a problem, the real effect of the Clean Air Act in the industrial field is its own monument, and, while memories of such matters are usually short, it is still possible for many to really appreciate the vast reduction in industrial smoke that has taken place in such areas as Mill Lane, Bradford Road and Birds Royd. The usually low chimneys of the 5 annealing works in town were perhaps the most potent smoke producers of all 7 years ago by the very nature of the processes — now all are smoke free.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution

(a) 1962

		Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School			
		Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	...	3.76	7.35	9.63	16.98				
February	...	2.00	9.31	6.61	15.92				
March	...	1.28	7.67	5.12	12.79	0.84	8.09	3.26	11.34
April	...	3.76	5.43	5.78	11.21	2.36	6.81	4.83	11.65
May	...	2.44	8.01	4.64	12.66	2.32	7.85	4.03	11.88
June	...	0.80	13.17	4.13	17.30	0.64	11.58	2.89	14.46
July	...	2.44	4.44	3.40	7.84	2.56	3.89	7.25	11.14
August	...	4.68	4.61	4.75	9.35	4.36	5.03	7.25	12.28
September	...	3.52	2.30	4.92	7.22	2.80	2.55	4.30	6.85
October	...	1.44	7.87	6.50	14.38	1.32	5.87	5.03	10.90
November	...	0.76	6.26	4.06	10.32	0.84	4.06	6.04	10.10
December	...	2.52	4.23	16.57	20.74	2.16	4.03	14.30	18.32
Yearly Aggregate		29.40	80.65	76.11	156.71	20.20	59.76	59.18	118.92
Monthly Averages		2.45	6.72	6.34	13.06	2.02	5.98	5.92	11.89

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Average for Period	
														Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile	
Wellholme Park	...	—	—	189.39	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.30	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.90	145.70	155.28
Carr Green	...	156.71	172.73	140.59	133.87	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.10	144.40	148.78
Cliffe Hill School	...	†118.92	152.64	145.77	118.15	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.60	166.20	139.37
Southowram Church	...	—	—	†150.49	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88	—	—	131.06
Clifton : Towngate	...	—	—	†141.68	122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20	—	—	132.27

† Refers to 11 months only.

‡ Refers to 10 months only

* Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide Method

(a) 1963

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day												Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Carr Green	3.07	2.49	1.64	1.14	0.82	0.77	0.74	0.65	1.03	0.99	1.40	1.13	1.32
Cliffe Hill School	3.14	2.93	2.60	1.65	1.43	1.01	1.01	0.94	1.14	2.02	2.19	2.40	1.87
Total Daily Average ...	3.10	2.71	2.12	1.39	1.12	0.89	0.87	0.79	1.08	1.50	1.79	1.77	1.59

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day												Average for period
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	
Wellholme Park	—	—	—	1.01	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04	1.31
Carr Green	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.25
Cliffe Hill School	1.87	1.66	1.34	1.36	1.51	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.52
Southowram Church ...	—	—	—	1.30	1.59	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.56
Clifton : Towngate ...	—	—	—	1.51	1.61	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.75
Total Daily Average ...	1.59	1.51	1.33	1.31	1.44	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.47

The industrial chimney is no longer a major smoke producer: but the industrial bonfire remains with us. Incineration of some trade wastes in the open air such as car bodies, sawdust and chemical bye-products can cause excessive smoke, yet unless it is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood it can continue even in a smoke control area: very serious smoke pollution and certainly annoyance to those householders compelled to comply with Smoke Control Orders can result. The Council and its officers have urged inclusion in legislation of powers to deal with this problem and such powers have been included in a West Riding County Council (General Powers) Bill being promoted in 1964.

3. Smoke Control Areas

Reference to the table on page 88 will show that progress was slowed down during the year due to changes in staff, because one technical assistant secured a well deserved and improved appointment and his successor left also after a prolonged absence. With the appointment of Mr. Oldroyd in December it was hoped that our previous impetus would quickly return, but on the very day the No. 9 Order was being reported to the Health Committee the Minister issued his Circular and White Paper on the likely unavailability of gas coke in many areas, of which Brighouse, we soon found, would be one.

In the future, therefore, Smoke Control will be more difficult and more expensive and the Council considered very carefully whether No. 9 Area should be proceeded with before finally making the Smoke Control Order in early March 1964.

As reported last year, Smoke Control Zones are just beginning to cover really worthwhile areas, and neighbouring local authorities' schemes are beginning to piece together like some vast jigsaw so that Smoke free zones are becoming real effective units extending beyond district boundaries. The retarding of this progress must be accepted but at the same time it is regretted.

The following table gives details of progress up to the year end.

Area Locality	No.	Approximate Area covered	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
			Acres	Houses	
Rastrick	1	All Borough south of Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane.	160	70	76
Rastrick	2	Longroyde (part), Field Lane, Tofts Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road, including Field Lane Estate.	314	832	856
Lightcliffe	3	Wakefield Road, Cornwell Estate, Stoney Lane, Stoney Lane Estate.	97	721	733
Rastrick	4	Clough Lane (part), Slade Lane (part), Land only in Toothill area.	159	36	41
Clifton	5	Between Cricket Field, Boundry and Blakelaw Lane.	511	3	4
Lightcliffe	6	Wakefield Road, Knowle Top (part), Mayfield Estate,	399	422	452
Rastrick	7	Area bounded by confirmed Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Smoke Control Areas. New Hey Road (part), Slade Lane (part), Crowthrees Lane, Ogden Lane.	103	450	497
Woodhouse	8	Huddersfield Road, Toothill, Woodhouse and Newlands.	324	466	475
Total to 31/12/63.	8 Areas		2067	3000	3134

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Ten Areas involving 72 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council :—

Law Lane Clearance Area	...	...	7 houses
New Street No. 4 Compulsory Purchase Order	...	...	7 "
Sutcliffe Road Clearance Area	...	...	5 "
Bridge End No. 1 Clearance Area	...	...	3 "
Leeds Road Compulsory Purchase Order		11	"
Ryders Court Clearance Area	...	...	3 "
Bramley Lane Compulsory Purchase Order		5	"
Hill Top Clearance Area	...	...	8 "
Sowood Clearance Area	...	...	6 "
Wood Top Compulsory Purchase Order (revoked 1964 and Clearance Order substituted)	...	...	17 "
			72 houses

22 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 23 families with 50 persons were rehoused.

In addition, seventeen houses were represented under Section 16. Four houses were demolished and four were closed, three families with five persons in total, being displaced.

Types of Houses

A survey carried out early in 1963 showed there are still 1,327 Type 1 and 308 Type 2 back to back houses; 737 single back houses; and 56 back to earth houses in the Borough. Of these, 1,095 Type 1 Back to Back, 300 Type 2 Back to Back, 573 single type and 16 back to earth houses are not on the current Slum Clearance Programme.

Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council this Scheme has once again been operated and 130 applications for standard grants were made and 126 approved during the year compared with 114 and 89 last year and 142 and 125 in 1961. 96 improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 77 last year.

While steady progress is being made with these grants it is nothing like fast enough to ensure all houses with a life of over 15 years have hot water, a bathroom and a W.C. and good food storage in the foreseeable future, and if this necessary standard is to be achieved it is obvious that present methods are inadequate.

Discretionary Improvement Grants

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In Brighouse, only ten houses in multiple occupation are known about, and these were all visited during 1963. In 40 instances rooms are occupied by single persons; in 6 instances by 2 persons and in 2 instances by families. No doubt there are other cases of multiple occupation in the Borough but in the absence of Registration they are not known. Were young children involved, no doubt the Department would have heard of them and it can be presumed that the problem is not, in total, a particularly serious one, though there is an obvious need to improve the living standards in the individual case, and prevent overcrowding while we have this substandard living accommodation with us.

Certificates of Disrepair — Rent Act, 1957

Once again it must be reported that occupiers of controlled houses are not making use of these provisions as the figures given below show, and this is not surprising when one considers the complicated procedure involved, particularly for old people in making and following through an application.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	1
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	—
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6. Number of Certificates issued	—

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	—
8. Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One person was licensed to keep a Pet Shop under this Act. The licence was in respect of a shop.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, 12 persons are licensed to collect and boil swill.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

It has not been possible, due to staff shortages, to carry out any inspections under the above Act.

There are no large farms nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on agricultural holdings.

NOISE

The Council have had powers to deal with noise nuisances under Section 62, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 and also under Byelaws relative to Good Rule and Government for some years and these were strengthened by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. There has not been the number of complaints of noise that were expected and only 6 complaints were received during 1963.

The following are details of the types of noise nuisances dealt with :—

Users of amplifiers to advertise Ice Cream outside permitted hours	1
Noisy fan	1
Amplifier used for advertising entertainment or trade on public highway	1
Noise from factory at night	1
Noise from animals	2

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The types of Sanitary Accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows : —

Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets (including 28 chemical closets)	...	...	...	167	
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	3

There are still 3 Privy Middens but 2 of these are for houses due for early demolition. Only a decade ago there were nearly 100 of this type of insanitary accommodation for houses in the more rural areas of the town, and the rapid decrease in their numbers is worthwhile progress.

There is now only one known waste water closet in Brighouse and its conversion is practical.

DRAINAGE

Three hundred and twenty-eight inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 418 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 2 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 339 instances, the Water Test was applied on 3 occasions and the Olfactory Test was used 11 times.

Drainage work arose to a large degree as a result of complaints or calls for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards or unusable conveniences. Investigations may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes or it may take many hours of painstaking investigation. The survey and technical advice is just another of rate borne services that the Department gives.

Drainage investigation work is one of the original duties of the Department that often still calls for considerable "detective" work and which constantly brings new problems to be solved.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year :—

Infestation	Premises Treated
Snails	1
Fleas	1
Wasps	12
Cockroaches	2
Flies	2
Earwigs	1
Bees	1
Disinfestation of house on removal	4

There are still no known bug infested properties in the district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 25 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Part I of the Act

The following are details of the inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Wr'tt'n N't'ces	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	7	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	252	30	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	10	15	3	—
Total	269	49	9	—

It will be noticed that only 7 factories now fall into the category where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities and one must wonder if it would not be better for uniformity if those particular provisions were to be enforced by the same Authority in respect of all factories.

The only Section of the Act enforced by Local Authorities in all factories is that relative to sanitary conveniences. The number of visits made during the year cannot be classed as adequate, but this is one more section of the duties of the Public Health Inspectorate that has had to suffer most as a result of staff shortage.

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	—	—	2	—	
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	—	—	1	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	—	—	1	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—	
(A) Insufficient	3	2	—	3	—	
(B) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	4	—	
(C) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12	5	—	11	—	

2. Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel :						
Making, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a detailed summary of the improvements listed during the year :—

Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. door repaired	...	..	...	...	1
W.C. walls, floors and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	1
Choked urinal channel and gully cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial light provided in sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	2

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1963 :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bedding Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Making and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cylinder Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dress Making and Alteration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electric Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firelighters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Milling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Generation and Transforming of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gramophone Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydraulic Pump Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insulated Wires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Windows, Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Precast Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to Open Cast Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Scourers and Filters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodworking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which reached the statute Book in July 1963 is one of the landmarks in public health legislation, comparable with the Factories Act, Food and Drugs Act and Clean Air Act, because for the first time it brings within the scope of specific legislation, environmental standards for offices and standards for improved working conditions in shops. It is interesting to note that legislation to give the Office worker enforceable minimum working conditions is sixty years behind the Factories Act and when one sees the vast new office blocks that have sprung up in many cities and towns in replacement of congested, badly lit and antiquated Victorian premises one feels that perhaps other factors have brought about improved conditions that should long since have been required by public health law.

As the Act did not come into operation during 1963 no work was done under the legislation during the year, but as time has passed since July it has become obvious that the Ministry of Labour, which is the appropriate Government Department, seems determined that the Act shall be adequately enforced.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdresser and Barber are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council.

10 Gentlemen's Hairdressers, 30 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered. Nineteen visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene, and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Local Authority	TYPES OF PROPERTY				Agri-cultural	
	NON-AGRICULTURAL					
	Dwelling-houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Col's. (1), (2) and (3)			
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of :						
(a) Notification ...	6	200	109	315	—	
(b) Survey under the Act ...	17	187	207	411	4	
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when primarily visited for some other purpose) ...	36	1038	509	1,583	3	
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—						
(a) Rats - Major ...	—	2	1	3	—	
Minor ...	4	45	28	77	—	
(b) Mice - Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor ...	—	51	43	94	—	
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority. ...	4	98	72	174	—	

Due to new legislation relating to the use of poisons against animals, the use of Red Squill had to come to an end during the year and so a poison that had had a long but not particularly distinguished career as a rodenticide must be deleted from catalogues and textbooks.

Warfarin has still formed the basis of treatment for rats and no resistance to the poison has been recorded in this district, but due to previous failures with mice in 1961 and 1962, tracking dust was used more extensively for this pest where suitable and the recently publicised Sulphaquinoxaline — Warfarin was being tried at the year end.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty-two routine samples of the water from the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, Mill Royd Street, were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination.

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water, and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour count at 37° per 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies while in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

The filtration plant which had given many years of service was replaced early in 1963, and the subsequent sample results included in the following table indicate a satisfactory swimming bath water.

Month	Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. Colonies per ml.	37°C	Coliforms in
				100 ml.
January ...	Inlet Outlet	—	—	—
February ...	Inlet Outlet	No samples taken	—	—
March ...	Inlet Outlet	No samples taken	—	—
April ...	Inlet Outlet	No samples taken	—	—
May (1) ...	Inlet Outlet	—	—	—
May (2) ...	Inlet Outlet	†	100	—
May (3) ...	Inlet Outlet	—	2	—
June ...	Inlet Outlet	—	—	—
July ...	Inlet Outlet	—	—	—
August ...	Inlet Outlet	—	4	—
September ...	Inlet Outlet	—	1	—
October ...	Inlet Outlet	—	1	—
November ...	Inlet Outlet	—	—	—
December ...	Inlet Outlet	—	2	—
		1	—	—

† Uncountable—Overgrown with spreader

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough :—

Soap Boilers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The soap boilers have been carrying on their businesses for a great number of years and once again have given no grounds for complaint during the year.

The gut scraper occupies one room at the local slaughterhouse.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are in the Borough three sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmen's Guild. In each of these cases licenses were also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same sites, and used for permanent occupation, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Licensing was not so straightforward on account of the sites being used also by Members of the Guild during the winter months, but conditions broadly based on the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are added to the site licences in each case.

The sites licensed at the year end were :—

Site	Maximum number of caravans	Remarks
Marshall's Site, Atlas Mill Road,	12	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmen's Guild.
Beaumont's Yard, Atlas Mill Road,	1	Subject to conditions.
Brighouse C.C. & B. Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small portion of larger site used by Members of Showmen's Guild.

Considerable works were carried out during the year to the larger site, including levelling the site, hard standings, provision of water supply, water borne sanitary conveniences and firepoints together with extensive tree planting round the site, the real benefits of which will not be fully evident for some years.

At a second site water borne sanitary conveniences were brought into use for travelling showmen.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of all Public Conveniences, with which the town is well served.

The following is a list of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1963. These are cleansed by one man and two part time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport.

Situation			Accommodation for Females		Accommodation for Males
Back Bonegate	...	...	5 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s	& urinal
Bradford Road	...	...	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C.	& urinal
Bramston Street	...	...	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C.	& urinal
Birds Royd Lane	...	...	Nil	1 W.C.	& urinal
Bus Station	...	...	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s	& urinal
Mill Lane	...	...	Nil	Nil	urinal
Crowtrees Lane	...	...	Nil	Nil	urinal
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	...	...	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C.	& urinal
Whitehall, Hipperholme	...	...	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C.	& urinal
Stray, Lightcliffe	...	...	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s	& urinal
Bailiff Bridge	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C.	& urinal
Clifton Road	...	...	Nil	Nil	urinal
Rydings Park	...	...	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C.	& urinal
Wellholme Park	...	...	4 W.C.s	2 W.C.'s	& urinal
Lane Head Recreation Ground	...	...	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s	& urinal
King George V. Memorial Park	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C.	& urinal
Towngate, Clifton	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C.	& urinal
Towngate, Southowram	...	...	1 W.C.	1 W.C.	& urinal

New conveniences at Clifton, Southowram and Rydings Park were brought into use during the year. A new ladies and gents convenience was to be erected in Rastrick above Church Street in 1963/64 but was not commenced and is now to be built in the 1964/65 financial year. Bailiff Bridge Conveniences are also to be completely reconstructed during the same year.

The new design of conveniences has very considerable advantages over any other conveniences in the Borough, and while offering similar facilities to those erected before the war, they cover half the ground area and are far less susceptible to vandalism and frost. Though every thought was given to the former of these factors, vandalism has still taken place even to the extent of breaking glass brick windows and knocking down ceiling plaster.

Generally there is no respite in the amount of vandalism occurring in Public Conveniences, and this causes not only the cost of repair and the inconvenience and unsightliness of damaged fittings, but also very considerable administrative time of departmental officers which could well be spent on inspectorial duties.

So far as frost is concerned the Department had a very trying time during the winter months of 1962/63 all the conveniences being frozen up for long periods during the extremely cold weather. The advantages of the new conveniences in this respect became evident in the winter of 1963 when it was possible to keep these conveniences free from freezing by using special lamps in the closed compartments in which all the pipes and cisterns are placed.

All the Turnstiles at Conveniences were removed in 1963 in accordance with the Council's decision made before the Public Lavatories (Turnstiles) Act, 1963 became law.

The cost of the service for the financial year ended 31st March, 1963 was as follows :—

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Wages	...	1,018	5	5				
Gratuities	...	4	10	0				
Graduated Pensions	...	7	2	6				
National Insurance	...	27	17	9				
Superannuation Contributions	...	11	18	10				
Superannuation — Additional Allowances	...	66	7	6				
Superannuation — Equal Annual Charge	...	10	10					
Lighting and Cleaning	...	403	12	11				
Rents, Rates and Insurances	...	145	19	8				
Toilet Requisites	...	36	7	6				
Repairs	...	445	19	10				
Removal of Turnstiles	...	229	8	10	2,398	1	7	
<hr/>								
Loan Charges :—								
Interest	...	141	8	6				
Sinking Fund Contribution	...	166	0	0				
Debt Management	...	7			307	9	1	
<hr/>								
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —								
Erection of Conveniences — Clifton	...	107	5	5				
		Southowram	103	10	6			
		Rydings Park	122	0	8	332	16	7
						3,038	7	3
<hr/>								
INCOME		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Receipts	...	306	13	6				
Parks Committee —								
Cleaning Lane Head Shelter	...	20	0	0				
Rents of Weighing Machine sites	...	10	10	0				
Rent of land	...	10	0	0				
Market Street Bus Station								
Contribution by Operators	...	141	17	4	489	0	10	
						£2,549	6	5
<hr/>								

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of privy middens, dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, the cleansing and maintenance of sanitary conveniences and the humane destruction of domestic animals; also for the maintenance and control of the Department transport.

(i) Storage of Refuse

The following are the types of receptacles in use at 31st March, 1964 :—

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	13,585
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	167

In addition to the pails used at permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

(ii) Refuse Collection

The following table gives the number of types of receptacles cleansed and tonnage collected with previous years' figures for comparison :—

	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61
Dustbins	561,070	509,320	504,800	519,203
Privy Middens	86	135	521	975
Pail Closets	9,073	10,090	9,709	8,705
Kitchen Waste Bins	13,223	11,579	10,986	11,035
Weight in Tons	10,966	10,275	9,955	10,312

The Borough is divided into four areas for refuse collection and each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders and one truck serves one district.

For several years the Council has operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another small truck, with a driver and one loader only, is engaged on the pail and privy collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

The frequency of collection was generally 7-9 days between collections.

Some 510 special visits were made for the collections of such articles as surplus furniture. It is not always the case that such refuse is easily accessible or that it is accessible at all, nor is it always "house refuse," interpreting this definition in its widest sense, that awaits collection. A free collection service is offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture but a charge (at 25/- per hour) is made where whole houses have to be cleared, particularly if this is for the purpose of selling or re-letting the house. The system of only removing this type of refuse after full details have been given on a form simplifies the procedure and makes arrangements for collection easier.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles :—

Vehicle	Type	Duty	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Forc and Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	... ...	2,362	1 3
S.D. Freighter 18 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	... ...	1,202	13 2
S.D. Freighter 19 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	... ...	1,487	13 1
S.D. Fore and Aft 28	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	... ...	2,623	5 3
S.D. Fore and Aft 31	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	... ...	2,048	12 0
Fordson 20 ...	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	182	11	1
Morris 15 ...	S'de Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	69	0	0
Bedford 16 ...	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Vehicle	— —	—	—
Denn's 14 ...	Side Loader	Refuse Collection	162	12	3
Bedford 21 ...	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle	... ...	—	—
Morris 30 ...	Van	Paper Collection	... ...	492	8 0
Morris 32 ...	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	335	12	0
Morris 33 ...	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Vehicle	— —	—	—
TOTAL ... 10,966 11 1					

(iii) Refuse Disposal

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation with controlled tipping, and controlled tipping alone.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows :—

						T. C. Q.
1.	KITCHEN WASTE Delivered for processing	...	...	...	...	184 18 2
2.	ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS House Refuse passed through plant	...	...	...	...	7,458 9 1
3.	BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP House Refuse	...	...	...	...	2,610 3 3
4.	MARSH LANE TIP House Refuse	...	...	...	...	723 19 0
5.	TRADE REFUSE Amount tipped	...	...	...	...	458 10 0
			Total	...	...	11,436 0 2

Sixty-nine per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighouse and Rastrick was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Seven per cent of the house refuse — from Southowram area — was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining twenty-four per cent — from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas — was tipped at Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practised, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

Though now nearly 40 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant continued to function satisfactorily but copes with considerably more, and much bulkier, refuse than it was originally designed for. The increasing number of houses mentioned earlier adds to the burden and 147 bins were added to the total last year. The satisfactory disposal of the increasing amounts of surplus furniture we are faced with, continues to be a problem in itself.

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, now operates as a transfer loading point with separation.

After last year's serious deep seated incident no tip fires occurred during 1963/64. Considering other vandalism that occurred at both the Atlas Mill Road and Bailiff Bridge Tips we were fortunate that our tips escaped this type of vandalism. The regular and thorough covering of refuse prevented spontaneous combustion and vigilance from workmen prevented the odd load of refuse which was burning on arrival from being tipped where serious consequences would result.

Continuing recent practice, areas of tips were grassed down as soon as possible after tipping, it being found that this not only improved the appearance of the tip but also effectively prevented weeds from growing.

(iv) Salvage

(a) **Waste Paper.** Waste Paper is still collected by separate collection from business premises and by the refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse. It is graded and baled with a Powell baler as described in previous reports, and clean paper was disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills as has been done for many years.

Soiled paper from the picking belt is disposed of to other merchants at a rather lower price. The market is always somewhat precarious but this year it was possible to dispose of our production of this low grade item.

The market for clean paper was such that the quota referred to in last year's report and imposed by the Mills, continued throughout the year and a little had to be disposed of to other sources, though even this was difficult and at a reduced price.

It is pleasing, however, to be able to report that the total tonnage of 702 tons was the second highest, only being bettered in 1959 when a surplus unsold in the preceding year was included in the weight of 712 tons.

One cannot, however, feel real satisfaction from these facts because as refuse is seen being discharged from the vehicle and again as it is seen passing over the picking belt, containing excessive quantities of paper, soiled so that it is mostly of no value, one cannot but regret that many householders do not appreciate the value of waste paper salvage and the increased cost of disposing of refuse with which considerable quantities of paper and card are mixed. The loss of potential revenue to the Council can be classed as very considerable. The paper baling plant is capable of dealing with far more paper than it does at present and householders can rest assured that their paper salvage is of real value in reducing the cost of refuse disposal.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of :—

Grade				1963/64			Percentage of grades sold
	Tonnage			Revenue			
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	
Newspapers ...	175	9	1	...			25%
Fibreboard ...	164	17	1	...			23%
Mixed Paper ...	278	12	0	...			40%
Low Grade ...	83	6	3	...			12%
Total ...	702	5	1	... 5,646	14	0	100%

(b) **Kitchen Waste.** Kitchen Waste is still collected twice weekly from some 138 bins placed at food premises of all types: there are no longer any communal street bins. The collected waste is sold for processing and in the year under review 184 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. were collected and sold compared with 171 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1962/63.

The material is delivered to a farmer with approved plant for processing. It is felt that the market for this product will always be somewhat unpredictable, being dependant on a number of factors affecting the pig trade, and as the material cannot be stored a reliable and regular outlet is sought after and in the year we were again fortunate in having such an outlet.

(c) **Baled Destructor Scrap.** 309 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. were sold during the year compared with 335 tons 16 cwts. the previous year, though it must be remembered that last year's figures included some 40 tons held in stock from the previous year. The year under review gave the highest tonnage so far from Brighouse refuse alone. The magnetic separator installed some 3 years ago has continued to work well and has now more than saved its original cost.

Disposal remained a little difficult at times during the year and while the price remained stable it was not so good as in the past, again largely due to general lack of a healthy demand for the product and in particular to the size of our bales.

(d) **Ferrous Metals.** The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 27 tons 8 cwts. 1 qr. during the year under review which was some 6 tons more than the previous year.

(e) **Non-Ferrous Metals.** 4 tons 2 qrs. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals other than iron produced a useful revenue of £236.

(f) **Textiles.** There is still a limited market for woollens, mixed rags, carpeting, sacking, string and old beddings as our products are mostly in a dirty state. 51 tons 18 cwts. were recovered and sold but due to the state of the market the total value of this considerable tonnage was not encouraging, being £417.

(h) **Summary.** The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war :—

Year	TONS PER ANNUM							
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals	Rubber	Screened Cinder
1947	527	405	44	56	24	2	1	404
1948	652	376	45	70	19	2		206
1949	450	375	56	49	26	2		189
1950	447	342	39	75	21	2		305
1951	466	347	46	93	56	2		475
1952	460	344	46	195	67	3		287
1953	570	345	55	205	36	2		259
1954	631	346	54	303	30	3		281
1955	633	332	61	297	30	3		335
1956	640	228*	61	323	26	3		233
1957	666	147	56	340	24	2		207
1958	620	156	64	315	28	4		379
1959	712	179	60	342	28	3		279
1960	698	192	69	333	25	3	1	181
1961	694	197	61	278	23	3	1	134
1962	633	171	61	336	22	4	1	93
1963	702	185	52	310	27	4	1	22

* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets — September, 1956.

(v) Transport

The Department operates a fleet of ten motor lorries and three vans and employs a mechanic, all normal repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The Bedford Yard Waggon (No. 16) and one Refuse Vehicle (No. 14) were replaced in 1963/64 but the former is occasionally used in the yard and so was not disposed of. Morris No. 15 Vehicle which though of 1947 vintage was in excellent condition, and expected to last a few years longer, was involved in an accident and had to be written off and replaced by a specially built two ton side loader of similar small size.

The following are details of the fleet at the year end :—

Vehicle No.	Departmental No.	Date of Registration	Make
HWB 788	16*	16.3.49	Bedford (Spare)
JWR 764	18	1.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry (Spare)
JWT 19	19	26.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
KWW 44	20	1.6.51	Ford
KYG 153	21	1.1.52	Bedford
PWR 700	23	1.7.55	Shelvoke and Drewry
WWT 352	27	11.9.58	Austin A35 Van
3670 WW	28	3.3.60	Shelvoke and Drewry
5713 WY	29	20.5.61	Morris Mini Van
624 BWY	30	1.10.62	Morris 1 Ton Van
209 DYG	31	1.6.63	Shelvoke and Drewry
54 EWY	32	4.7.63	Morris 2 Ton
995 EWY	33	15.7.63	Morris 4 Ton

* Not licensed for use on the road. Used in Depot only.

(vi) General

During 1963/64 we retained that proportion of our labour who had been with us for many years—14 men have over 10 years service—but difficulty was again experienced in obtaining suitable labour for vacancies that were all too frequent.

It is appropriate that once again reference should be made to the excellent service given by the regular staff and workmen in the Department. It is because of the diligent yet pleasing character of these men and their ability to work with minimum supervision that our relations with the public have remained good and complaints, which are inevitable, kept to a minimum.

Once more the cost of the refuse collection service compared favourably with that of practically all other Local Authorities shown in the Costing Returns for the Collection and Disposal of House and Trade refuse and refuse disposal costs were low for the type of disposal employed.

(vii) Departmental Revenue

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year :—

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION :—						
Trade Refuse Charges		326	17	4
Other Income		28	7	6
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—						
Trade Refuse Charges		96	19	9
(c) SALVAGE :—						
Baled Waste Paper	702 5 1	5,646	14	0
Kitchen Waste	184 18 2	640	15	2
Baled Destructor Scrap	309 17 1	1,165	5	10
Ferrous Metals	27 8 1	145	2	1

Non-Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	4	2	0	236	0	9
Textiles	...	..	..	51	18	0	416	16	0
Screened Cinder	..	..	..	20	18	0	7	4	0
Rubber	..	..	..	2	0	0	4	1	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	—	—	—	18	6	
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—									
Transport Charges	..	..	..				380	18	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—									
Sale of Dustbins	..	..	..				555	12	3
Lethal Chamber Charges	..	..	..				31	2	6
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.	..	..	..				3	2	0
Totals	...	..	..	1,303	7	1	9,685	16	8

**(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year ending
31st March, 1964.**

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection			Total		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE							
Wages and Salary	..	10,407	10	10	298	17	3
National Insurance and graduated Pensions Contribut'ns	..	534	7	1	14	16	6
Superannuation	..	176	19	8	12	19	11
Mechanical Transport	..	8,163	17	5	428	15	8
Disinfectants	..	—	—	—	12	7	6
Dustbins	..	453	7	10	—	—	—
Cesspool Emptying	..	—	—	—	31	13	3
Protective Clothing	..	149	0	10	1	10	0
Tools and Implements	..	65	18	10	—	—	—
Sundry Expenses	..	35	17	1	—	—	—
		19,986	19	7	801	0	1
INCOME							
Trade Refuse Charges	..	326	17	4	—	—	—
Kitchen Waste Sales	..	640	15	2	—	—	—
Dustbins	..	555	12	3	—	—	—
Other Income	..	28	12	6	—	—	—
TOTAL INCOME	...	1,551	17	3	—	—	—
NET EXPENDITURE	...	18,435	2	4	801	0	1

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs ,Year ending 31st March, 1964.

Refuse Disposal and Salvage :—	£ s. d.
Wages	6,698 13 3
National Insurance & Graduated Pensions Contributions	344 13 6
Superannuation :—	
Equivalent Contributions	120 4 7
Additional Allowances	71 6 6
Coke and Coal	57 19 2
Gas	34 18 10
Electricity	665 19 0
Water	11 3 4
Rents and Acknowledgements	4 6
Rates	516 9 2
Insurance	109 3 8
Tools and Implements	244 15 10
Repairs :—	
Plant and Machinery	443 12 1
Buildings and Grounds	619 17 2
Protective Clothing	34 15 8
Loan Charges :—	
Loan Interest	207 11 7
Sinking Fund Contribution	158 0 0
Mechanical Transport	1,868 3 0
Other Expenses :—	
New Plant	108 0 0
Lethal Chamber	8 11 0
Roof Light Renewals	149 14 6
Cleaning Materials	41 5 6
Miscellaneous	34 18 9
Gross Costage	<hr/> 12,550 0 7
Revenue	7,753 6 5
NET EXPENDITURE	<hr/> 4,796 14 2

(x) Mechanical Transport Cost for the Year ending 31st March, 1964.

Item	£ s. d.
COST	
Wages and Salary ... ... ... ... ...	... 5,778 19 7
National Insurance and Graduated Pensions Scheme ... ...	... 296 6 2
Superannuation Contribution ... ... ... ...	... 102 8 0
Licenses and Insurance ... ... ... ...	... 607 13 11
Petrol and Oil ... ... ... ...	... 1,371 15 4
Tyres ... ... ... ...	... 139 8 10
Repairs, etc. ... ... ... ...	... 942 2 10
Contributions to Renewal Account ... ... ... ...	... 1,600 0 0
	<hr/> 10,838 14 8
RECHARGED	
Refuse Collection ... ... ... ...	... 8,591 11 6
Refuse Disposal ... ... ... ...	... 1,866 5 2
Sanitation and Health ... ... ... ...	... 368 0 0
Other Departments ... ... ... ...	... 12 18 0
	<hr/> 10,838 14 8

(xi) Refuse Collection and Disposal — Unit Costs for Year ended 31st March, 1964.

UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection		Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	S.	d.	S.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	21	3	11	7
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	15	7	3	3
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	36	8	7	4
	<hr/>		£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	608		132	740
Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,319		287	1,606

(xii) Operational Statistics — Year ended 31st March, 1964.

Area (statute acres) — land and inland water	...	7,873	acres
Poulation at 30th June, 1963	...	31,540	persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	10,966	tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	...	18.2	cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	14,536	premises	
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	95%	
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point including miles by secondary transport	...	1½	miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	...	Nil	
Total refuse disposed of	...	11,436	tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) :—			
(a) Crude Tipping	...	—	
(b) Controlled Tipping	...	31%	
(c) Direct incineration	...	—	
(d) Separation and Controlled tipping	...	69%	
		100%	

Salvage Analysis of income and tonnage :—

	Income	Tonnage Collected	
		£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	641	185
(b) Scrap Metal	...	1,546	341
(c) Waste Paper	...	5,647	702
(d) Other Salvage	...	429	75
		8,263	1303
Trade Refuse	...	424	459

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